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HISTORY

OF THE

7th SEVENTH MAINE LIGHT BATTERY,

VOLUNTEERS

IN THE

GREAT REBELLION.

CONTAINING A BRIEF DAILY ACCOUNT OF ITS SERVICES, WITHOUT
COMMENTS OR ATTEMPT TO CRITICISE OR PRAISE THE BRAVE
BOYS IN THIS COMMAND; ALSO, PERSONAL SKETCHES
OF A LARGE NUMBER OF MEMBERS, PORTRAITS,
ILLUSTRATIONS AND POEMS.

o o o o

Written and Compiled

by

QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANT A. S. TWITCHELL,

OF GORHAM, N. H.

Historian.

o o o o

BOSTON, MASS.:

E. B. STILLINGS & CO., PRINTERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS, 55 SUDBURY STREET.

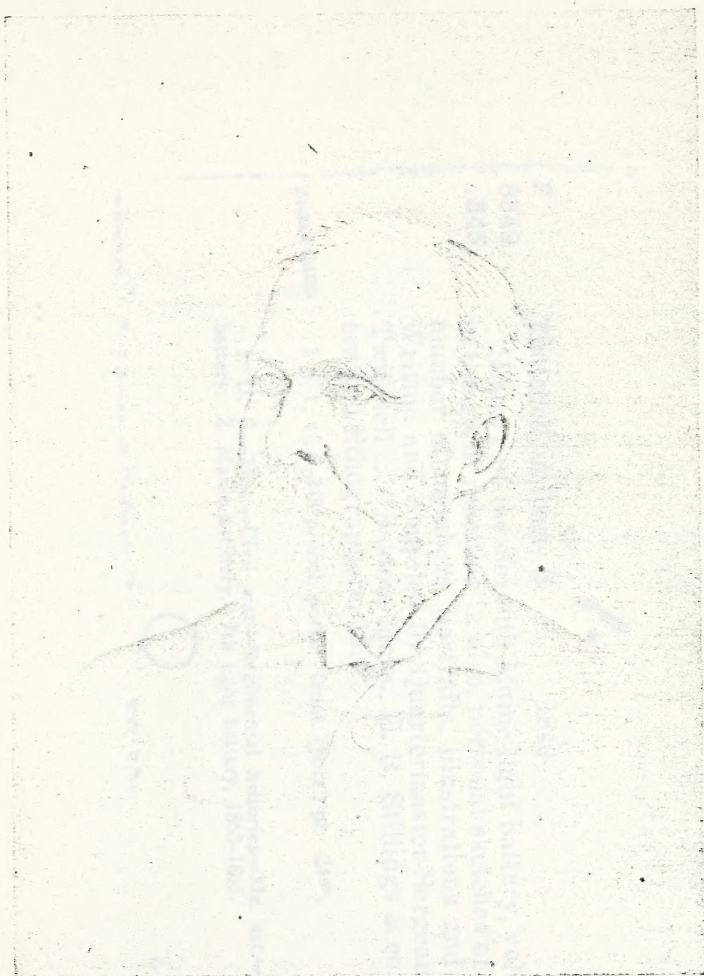
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Maj. ADELBERT B. TWITCHELL.

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Twitchell, Albert, S 1840-

History of the Seventh Maine light battery, volunteers in the great rebellion ... also, personal sketches of a large number of members, portraits, illustrations and poems. Written and compiled by Quartermaster-Sergeant A. S. Twitchell ... Boston, Mass., E. B. Stillings & co., printers and lithographers, 1892.

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1 p. l., vi, 9-248 p. incl. ports. front. (port.) pl. 24^{cm}.

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TO THE
SURVIVING VETERANS
of the
SEVENTH MAINE LIGHT BATTERY,
VOLUNTEERS

In the Great War of the Rebellion; and to the memory of their Comrades who have been
mustered out forever and sleep in soldiers' graves, their Widows and Orphans:

This Volume
Is most affectionately inscribed
by the
SEVENTH MAINE BATTERY ASSOCIATION.

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INTRODUCTION.

COMRADES:

The writing of any history is a difficult task, especially such an one as this, after so long a time and where so few of all the people are interested, but where those few have an interest beyond the usual historic events which are made matters of public record.

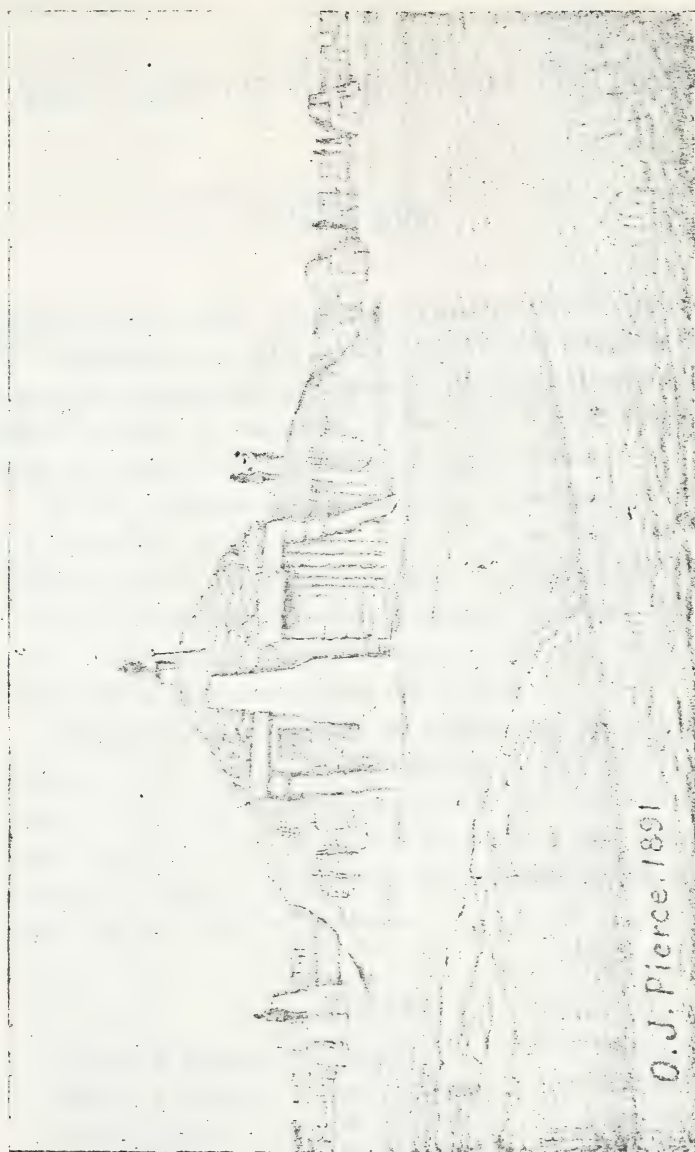
Ours is a history of personal events, which deeply interest all those who were members of our organization, and as such will be scanned and criticised by every member: and it will be a miracle if no one finds within its pages something wrong, either of omission or commission; but, being pressed into the service as your historian, I have done the best I could. You could not expect more.

Starting out with the idea of something new in such a history, I sought out the residence of every member whom it was possible to find; and in this work I have had the assistance of Comrade A. B. Merrill of Bangor, for several years our able and efficient secretary, for whose earnest and valuable help I am under great obligation and without which much of the personal history would not have been obtained. These personal sketches are all made up from blanks which have been filled and returned to me by the members themselves, if living, or by their immediate friends, if deceased, and could of course only contain those facts which were thus furnished. Any who are not thus remembered, whom we found, have only themselves to blame for not responding to

the many and urgent requests sent them for their little history. I regret that more have not furnished their photographs, which would have added largely to the interest and value of the work as planned.

In the history itself, which has been a work of no small amount of labor, meagre though it be, I have received valuable aid from many of the members, some of whom have sent me their diaries kept in the service—that of Sergt. O. J. Pierce being very full of the leading events and very valuable; while some of the records kept and preserved by Eben M. Field, the Battery Clerk, since deceased, were of especial value. I know that it is not perfect, for perfection is impossible; but it is the best I have been able to accomplish: and in submitting it I can only ask that you measure all your criticisms in the crucible of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty.

A. S. TWITCHELL.



O. J. Pierce, 1891

BOMB-PROOF IN FORT HELL.

THE SEVENTH MAINE LIGHT BATTERY.

HISTORY.

THE Seventh Maine Light Battery, in the war of the Great Rebellion, was raised in the fall and early winter of 1863 (more men being called for), and was mustered into the United States Service, at Augusta, on the 30th day of December, 1863, by Lieut. J. A. Fessenden, Mustering Officer.

It was composed largely of young men, many of whom had never seen prior service; but coming as they did from different parts of the State, and from the schools, farms and work-shops,—though unused to privations, hardships and dangers,—they were as sturdy, strong and brave a company as could have been mustered from the old Pine Tree State.

The Battery was organized at Augusta, on the first day of January, A.D., 1864, and the members divided into six sections, the following being the complete roster at that organization, taken from the report of Nov. 1, 1864, and giving the name of the place to which they were credited, which in most cases was their place of residence.

ROSTER.

Adelbert B. Twitchell	Captain	Bethel.
William B. Lapham	Sr. 1st Lieut.	Woodstock.
Loren E. Bundy	Jr. 1st Lieut.	Portland.
Daniel Staples	Sr. 2d Lieut.	Oldtown.
Frank Thorp	Jr. 2d Lieut.	Boothbay.
Osborne J. Pierce	Orderly Sergt.	Albion.

Albert S. Twitchell . . .	Q.M. Sergt.	Bethel.
John E. Willis	Sergeant	Kittery.
Howard Gould	"	Bethel.
William H. Jones	"	Winthrop.
John C. Quimby	"	Abbot.
Augustus Bradbury	"	Fairfield.
Geo. A. McLellan	"	Alfred.
Thomas Q. Waterhouse	Corporal	Kittery.
Augustus M. Carter	"	Bethel.
Omer Smith	"	Arrowsic.
Frank J. Norton	"	Readfield.
Alfred H. Briggs	"	Woodstock.
Benjamin S. Crawford	"	Auburn.
Charles Lapham	"	Bethel.
Joseph T. Merrill	"	"
Everett A. Wentworth	"	Bristol.
Wm. C. Hutchinson	"	Rumford.
Lennan F. Jones	"	Winthrop.
Augustus P. Grendell	"	Penobscot.
William Hilton	Musician	Norridgewock.
Frank Q. Bodwell	"	Rumford.
George S. Ricker	Artificer	Hallowell.
Sewall A. Stillings	"	Lisborn.
Algernon S. Chapman	Wagoner	Bethel.
Moses H. Arthur	Private	Hallowell.
William Andrew	"	Rumford.
Stanley C. Alley	"	Bristol.
Charles W. Ackley	"	Rumford.
Samuel W. Barker	"	Monmouth.
Benjamin F. Berry	"	Wayne.
Briggs G. Besse	"	Bristol.
Luther Briggs	"	Minot.
Horace Burrill	"	Monmouth.
John M. Bryant	"	Woodstock.
Lorenzo Billings	"	"
Charles M. Bixby	"	"
Jesse D. Bisbee	"	Cape Elizabeth.
Zaccheus Baker	"	Norridgewock.
Delphinus B. Bicknell	"	Poland.
William R. Bean	"	Kittery.

Ruel M. Berry	Private	Unity.
Albert Billings	"	Kittery.
Joseph W. Bean	"	Bethel.
Alexander Boyd	"	Boothbay.
Charles C. Burt	"	Bethel.
Warren O. Carney	"	"
Lyman Carter	"	Troy.
John L. Crie	"	Unity.
Archy S. Cole	"	Bethel.
George M. Churchill	"	New Portland.
George E. Dewitt	"	Monmouth.
Charles C. Dalton	"	York.
James E. Dudley	"	Monmouth.
Asbury E. Eastman	"	Rumford.
Edgar Emery	"	Auburn.
Eben M. Field	"	Sidney.
Albus T. Field	"	"
James S. Field	"	Monmouth.
Lemuel T. Field	"	"
George H. Farrar	"	Dresden.
James H. Fall	"	"
Rufus V. Farnum	"	Rumford.
Alpheus Fuller	"	Woodstock.
Joseph U. Frye	"	Bethel.
John Goudy	"	Bristol.
Edward F. Gerrish	"	Brunswick.
James Gould	"	Troy.
J. Woodman Gerrish	"	Bethel.
Samuel Goodwin	"	Rumford.
Henry H. Goudy	"	Bristol.
Joel Goodwin	"	Rumford.
Thomas H. Hyde	"	Limington.
David S. Hawes	"	Troy.
John B. Hazeltine	"	"
George Hotham	"	Monmouth.
George Holmes	"	Lisbon.
Charles E. Haynes	"	Mercer.
William M. Hobbs	"	Norridgewock.
George H. Hutchins	"	Rumford.
George E. Howe	"	Bethel.

Charles B. Howard . . .	Private	Albany.
Herbert E. Hale . . .	"	Norridgewock.
William Hamilton . . .	"	Unity.
Ensworth T. Harden . .	"	Bethel.
Robert S. Hysom . . .	"	Bristol.
George A. Johnson . . .	"	Alfred.
Levi D. Jewell	"	Woodstock.
George H. Kimball . . .	"	Mercer.
Charles G. Kenney . . .	"	Bristol.
John W. Leavitt	"	Winthrop.
James S. Lowell	"	Portland.
George S. Landers . . .	"	Monmouth.
Charles N. Lindsey . . .	"	Norridgewock.
Frank Lancaster	"	Dresden.
Daniel H. Lovejoy . . .	"	"
Orrin R. LeGrow	"	Windham.
Joseph Lapham	"	Rumford.
Isaac F. Lapham	"	Woodstock.
William Martin	"	Rumford.
James McLoon	"	Bremen.
Sylvester Mason	"	Bethel.
George W. Marston . . .	"	Monmouth.
Finson R. McKeen . . .	"	Dresden.
Robert W. Manning . . .	"	"
Hezekiah G. Mason . . .	"	Mason.
John Mason	"	Bethel.
James B. Mason	"	Woodstock.
Alonzo B. Merrill . . .	"	Holden.
Gardiner F. McDaniel . .	"	China.
Joseph R. Niles	"	Webster.
Daniel F. Oakes	"	Eddington.
John G. Preble	"	Gilead.
Simon Piper, Jr.	"	Weld.
James H. Pratt	"	Woodstock.
Samuel J. Reed	"	Damariscotta.
Asa A. Rowe	"	Gilead.
Charles O. Randall . . .	"	Bangor.
Charles A. Reed	"	Monmouth.
Joseph Ring	"	Holden.
Thomas J. Rowe	"	Gilead.

Asa Richardson	Private	Rumford.
Ezra Ridlon, Jr.	"	Woodstock.
Alfred Roberts	"	Durham.
Perdimand A. Smith	"	Bethel.
William E. Stevens	"	Unity.
Francis F. Stevens	"	Woodstock.
Charles Stewart	"	Norridgewock.
Thomas S. Simms	"	Bethel.
Samuel Stevens	"	Norridgewock.
George F. Sumner	"	Union.
Harvey B. Simmons	"	"
Loring C. Simson	"	Alna.
Austin F. Twitchell	"	Bethel.
Albert Towle	"	Kenduskeag.
Wm. L. Twitchell	"	Bethel.
Levi F. Towle, Jr.	"	Kenduskeag.
Howard P. Todd	"	Moumouth.
Edward H. Waldron	"	Camden.
Charles E. Wheeler	"	Mason.
Frank S. Wade	"	Norridgewock.
Alfred B. Wyman	"	Webster.
Apollos Williams	"	Kittery.
Charles A. N. Waterman . .	"	Durham.
George Williston, Jr. . . .	"	Brunswick.
Edward P. Whitney	"	Winthrop.
Harvey H. Webber	"	Bristol.
Freeland Young	"	Paris.

ENLISTED SINCE JANUARY, 1864,

AND PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 1 OF THAT YEAR, MOSTLY IN THE FALL, AND JOINING
THE BATTERY IN THE FIELD, BEFORE PETERSBURGH.

Joseph H. Anthoine	Private	Windham.
Ebenezer A. Brooks	"	Winslow.
Joseph E. Benner	"	Nobleboro.
Oscar Blunt	"	Brownville.
Augustus Barden	"	"
Park B. Bachelder	"	New Portland.
Moses W. Bagley	"	Troy.
Robert M. Cummings	"	Portland.

Andrew L. Cram	Private	Portland.
Warren O. Douglass	"	Paris.
Jonas P. Dudley	"	Readfield.
Joseph H. Dunham	"	Paris.
Charles Emerson	"	Turner.
Willis C. Estes	"	Troy.
Sewell B. Emery	"	Poland.
Samuel Fessenden	"	Rockland.
Francis G. Flagr	"	Jefferson.
Frederick C. Fuller	"	Lewiston.
Leverett W. Gerrish	"	Paris.
Adney C. Gurney	"	"
Asa D. Hazeltine	"	Troy.
George Hewey	"	Wells.
Lorenzo B. Harrington	"	Lewiston.
Ivory C. Hanson	"	New Portland.
David D. Hanson	"	Windsor.
Alfred J. Haskell	"	Powland.
Frank H. Hamilton	"	"
Elery G. Harris	"	Gilead.
Lorenzo A. Jones	"	Jefferson.
James Kelly	"	Strong.
Martin V. Knight	"	Troy.
Elias A. Lothrop	"	Scarboro.
Oscar W. Litchfield	"	Portland.
Milfred Mahoney	"	Augusta.
Isaac J. Mable	"	Brownville.
Aaron A. Merrill	"	Pownal.
Samuel W. Nash	"	Jefferson.
James R. Nickerson	"	Belgrade.
Isaac F. Polley	"	Portland.
David R. Pierce	"	Porter.
Aurestus S. Perham	"	Paris.
John Reed	"	"
Orrin Ross	"	Porter.
James A. Roberts	"	Paris.
Ashley C. Rice	"	Windham.
Charles V. Richards	"	Wayne.
Winfield S. Starbird	"	Paris.
Oliver B. Street	"	Poland.

Llewellyn L. Stevens . . .	Private	Troy.
Charles W. Smith . . .	"	"
Benjamin F. Snow . . .	"	Brownville.
John T. Savage . . .	"	Portland.
Henry Stockbridge . . .	"	Poland.
Samuel Taylor . . .	"	"
William H. Thompson . . .	"	New Portland.
Edwin Woodsum . . .	"	Poland.
Laforest Warner . . .	"	Paris.
Andrew J. Woodbury . . .	"	Belgrade.

JOINED AFTER NOV. 1, 1864,

ALSO BEFORE PETERSBURGH.

Thomas M. Adams . . .	Private	Union.
Geo. H. Blake . . .	"	Portland.
Joseph L. Bennett . . .	"	Bridgton.
Wentworth M. Brown . . .	"	Poland.
Randall Conant . . .	"	Plymouth.
Nathaniel C. Dean . . .	"	Webster.
Emery C. Dunn . . .	"	Dixmont.
Harris W. Jordan . . .	"	Webster.
Howard W. Merrill . . .	"	Augusta.
David H. Merrill . . .	"	Saco.
William L. Newton . . .	"	Portland.

Afterwards the following were enlisted for the Battery, but never joined it, and were discharged May 13, 1865, the war being closed:—

Alvin J. Poland . . .	Private	Portland.
George M. Pease . . .	"	Bridgton.
Perry Russell . . .	"	Harrison.
Wesley Strout . . .	"	Poland.
David O. Sawtelle . . .	"	Sidney.
Charles W. Wormell . . .	"	Bethel.
Elliott B. Walker . . .	"	Naples.

Making in all 229 members enlisted for the Battery during its term of service.

PROMOTIONS TO NOV. 1, 1864.

Corporal Augustus M. Carter, Promoted Sergeant.

Private Luther Briggs, Promoted Corporal.

- " Delphinus B. Bicknell, Promoted Corporal.
- " Finson R. McKeen, Promoted Corporal.
- " Ferdinand A. Smith, Promoted Corporal.
- " Harvey B. Simmons, Promoted Corporal.
- " Albert Towle, Promoted Corporal.

FINAL REPORT OF PROMOTIONS FROM NOV. 1, 1864.

Capt. A. B. Twitchell, Promoted Brevet-Major of Artillery for meritorious services before Petersburg.

Lieut. Wm. B. Lapham, Promoted Capt. A. Q.M. of Vols.

- " Loren E. Bundy, Promoted Senior 1st Lieut.
- " Frank Thorp, Commissioned 1st Lieut., not mustered.

Orderly Sergt. Osborne J. Pierce, Commissioned 2d Lieut., not mustered.

Sergt. Howard Gould, Promoted Q.M. Sergeant.

Corporal Delphinus B. Bicknell, Promoted Sergeant.

Private Joseph H. Anthoine, Promoted Corporal.

- " Stanley C. Alley, Promoted Corporal.
- " Alfred H. Briggs, Promoted Corporal.
- " Warren O. Carney, Promoted Artificer.
- " Herbert E. Hale, Promoted Corporal.
- " Samuel J. Fessenden, Promoted 1st Lieut., First Maine Battery.
- " Levi D. Jewell, Promoted Corporal.
- " Orrin R. LeGrow, Promoted Corporal.
- " Aurestus S. Perham, Promoted Sergeant-Major First Maine Mounted Artillery, Feb. 11, 1865.
- " Samuel Y. Reed, Appointed Bugler.

CASUALTIES AND DISCHARGES TO NOV. 1, 1864.

Sergt. William H. Jones, Died of disease April 1, 1864.

Musician Frank Q. Bodwell, Wounded May 18, 1864.

Artificer George S. Bicker, Died of disease March 21, 1864.

Private Moses H. Arthur, Discharged for disability April 9, 1864.

- " William Andrew, Died in hospital Aug. 27, 1864.
- " Chas. W. Ashley, Died in hospital July 17, 1864.
- " Wm. R. Bean, Wounded May 12, 1863; discharged.
- " Charles C. Burt, Discharged for disability April 19, 1864.

Private Lemuel T. Field, Died of disease March 23, 1864.

- " James H. Fall, Wounded May 12, died May 16, 1864.
- " Samuel Goodwin, Died of disease Oct. 4, 1864.
- " George Holmes, Discharged for disability June 20, 1864.
- " John W. Leavitt, Died of disease March 16, 1864.
- " Robert W. Manning, Dropped from rolls as deserter Jan. 11, 1864.
- " Hezekiah G. Mason, Wounded July 25, 1864.
- " Joseph R. Niles, Wounded June 3, died July 26, 1864.
- " Asa A. Rowe, Died of disease April 19, 1864.
- " Charles O. Randall, Wounded May 12, 1864.
- " Charles A. Reed, Died of disease Feb. 17, 1864.
- " Charles E. Wheeler, Died of disease Aug. 6, 1864.

CASUALTIES AND DISCHARGES FROM NOV. 1, 1864.

Capt. A. B. Twitchell, Wounded in action Jan. 2 and March 25, 1865.

Private Briggs G. Besse, Discharged June 29, 1864.

- " Lorenzo Billings, Discharged April 10, 1865.
- " Ebenezer A. Brooks, Discharged June 1, 1865.
- " Benjamin S. Crawford, Discharged for disability Jan. 17, 1865.
- " Archy S. Cole, Deserted at Augusta, March 1, 1865.
- " George E. Dewitt, Died of disease Nov. 9, 1864.
- " Asbury E. Eastman, Discharged June 2, 1865.
- " John Goudy, Discharged for disability June 10, 1865.
- " James Gould, Deserted on furlough March 28, 1865.
- " Thos. H. Hyde, Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1865.
- " Ensworth T. Harden, Discharged for disability Jan. 2, 1865.
- " Wm. C. Hutchinson, Discharged June 2, 1865.
- " Frank H. Hamilton, Absent, whereabouts unknown.
- " Geo. A. Johnson, Discharged for disability Jan. 13, 1865.
- " Geo. W. Marston, Discharged June 17, 1865.
- " James B. Mason, Discharged for disability June 10, 1865.
- " Charles O. Randall, Discharged for disability March 20, 1865.
- " Alfred Roberts, Discharged July 17, 1864.
- " Apollos Williams, Discharged May 31, 1865.
- " Laforest Warner, Died of disease Jan. 1, 1865.
- " Emery C. Dunn, Died of disease May 17, 1865.
- " Howard W. Merrill, Died of disease March 27, 1865.
- " Sylvester Mason, Died of disease June 20, 1865.

The following members are reported to have died since the time of muster-out:—

Lieut. Loren A. Bundy.	Private James Gould.
" Daniel Staples.	" Thomas H. Hyde.
Sergt. John E. Willis.	" David S. Hawes.
" Geo. A. McLellan.	" John B. Hazeltine.
Corpl. Harvey B. Simmons.	" Wm. C. Hutchinson.
" Orrin R. Le Grow.	" George Hewey.
" Luther Briggs.	" David D. Hanson.
" Omar Smith.	" Lorenzo A. Jones.
" Albert Towle.	" Geo. A. Johnson.
" Levi D. Jewell.	" Alonzo B. Merrill.
Private Samuel W. Barker.	" John Mason.
" John M. Bryant.	" Milfred Mahoney.
" Lorenzo Billings.	" Geo. W. Marston.
" Zacheus Baker.	" Frank J. Norton.
" Ebenezer A. Brooks.	" James R. Nickerson.
" Park B. Bachelder.	" Geo. M. Pease.
" Wm. R. Bean.	" Joseph Ring.
" Charles C. Burt.	" Asa Richardson.
" Benjamin S. Crawford.	" John Reed.
" Robert M. Cummings.	" Orrin Ross.
" Randall Conant.	" Oliver B. Strout.
" Nathaniel C. Dean.	" Llewellyn S. Stevens.
" Asbury E. Eastman.	" Wm. L. Twitchell.
" Edgar Emery.	" Edward H. Waldron.
" Willis C. Estes.	" Thos. Q. Waterhouse.
" Eben M. Field.	" Apollos Williams.
" Edward F. Gerrish.	

At the time of organization it was found that a larger number were enlisted than were entitled to membership (150 being the requisite number), and there was considerable rivalry as to who should constitute that number, no one desiring to be counted out. This led to considerable feeling for the time—good-natured, of course; but all were anxious to be among the elect. And when the number was finally made up, there were several instances where changes were made, money even

being paid in several instances to secure the privilege of thus following the old Stars and Stripes. Comrade A. B. Merrill, for instance, paid \$30 for the privilege of taking the place of a young member elect, thus purchasing a privilege for which so many during those dark days in the history of our country paid much larger sums for the safer privilege of sending a substitute. Afterwards the same young man, Wm. L. Twitchell, being bound to go, secured another place, for some cause made vacant before leaving the State: and he and Mr. Merrill became the warmest of friends throughout all their service.

Drilling by detachments was commenced on the 13th of January; and this practice was kept up daily while at Augusta. On Wednesday, 16th of January, the muster-in rolls were completed; and on the 23d, the State bounty of \$100 each was paid to the men. On the 23d, Orderly-Sergt. Pierce, in behalf of the members of the Battery, presented to Captain Twitchell a fine horse and equipments, which had been purchased for him by them, the occasion being made very pleasant by the presentation and the feeling response by the Captain, and also by remarks from representatives of the Press who were present and others: all of which was fully reported in the papers of the following day. January 29, the Government bounty of \$73 was paid.

The Battery while at Augusta was quartered at Camp Coburn, where the regular routine of camp life and preparations for more active service was followed, until the morning of Feb. 1, 1864, when, in pursuance of previous orders from the War Department, it took transportation for Washington, via Boston to Allyn's Point, Conn.; thence by steamer *City of Boston* to Jersey City, N. J.; thence by cars, through Philadelphia and Baltimore, at each of which cities several hours stop was made; and thence to Washington, arriving at 11 A.M. on February 5.

Reported at once to Gen. Barry, Inspector of Artillery, and was by him assigned to Camp Barry, Artillery Camp of Instruction, Maj. James A. Hall commanding camp. After getting settled in camp the time was occupied by inspections and the daily camp duties, until the 12th day of March, when the guns were received, viz.: six light 12-pounders, and a full set of harnesses on the last day of the month; from which time, until the Battery took the field, every moment for drill and instruction was improved.

On the 15th day of April the Battery was assigned to the Ninth Army Corps, then at Annapolis, Md.; but joined the Corps subsequently in transit through Washington, April 25, and was assigned to the Third Division, Brig.-Gen. O. B. Wilcox commanding.

While in camp at Washington there was considerable sickness among the men, many of whom were wholly unused to camp life as well as the climate; and for awhile the sick call found many waiting the surgeon's care. The measles also found its way into camp, and those who had not been its prior victims easily fell into its grasp, thus making at one time almost a hospital of the quarters. Three deaths occurred while here, viz.: March 16, Private J. W. Leavitt; April 1, Sergt. Wm. H. Jones; April 2, Private Asa A. Rowe.

At 11 A.M. on April 25, the Battery broke camp and started for the front, marching through Washington, across Long Bridge, and camping at about 5.30 P.M. two miles from Alexandria, Va., where it remained until the morning of the 27th, when the line of march was again taken up; and, after making about 18 miles, again encamped for the night at Fairfax Court House, at about 10 P.M.

April 28: Broke camp and started about 8 A.M., passing through Centreville about noon; crossed Bull Run, about 4 miles below the battle ground; marched until about sunset, and encamped at Bristoe Station, having made about 18 miles.

April 29 : Again moved on at 9.30 A.M. and marched until 5 P.M., arriving at Warrenton Junction and going into park.

At 1 P.M. the next day, April 30, the Battery was mustered for pay. Here four guns were put inside the fort, the other two guns being parked with the caissons, etc., outside. In this position the Battery remained encamped until May 4, when it moved on across the Rappahannock and encamped at Locust Hill. This had hardly been done when orders came to move on again, and, hitching up, everything was in readiness for the march; but, after waiting an hour, the tents were again pitched and the Battery encamped for the night.

Early the next morning, May 5, the march was again resumed, across the Rapidan at Germania Ford, over ground just before occupied by the enemy, and went into park.

THE WILDERNESS.

At 9.30 A.M., May 6, our guns went into position for action at the Lacy House, for the first time; and at 7 P.M. changed position to the rear of the Sixth Corps line. Kept this position during the night; and at daylight, May 7, took a new position west of the Lacy House. There was sharp firing at intervals during the day; but the Battery, though most of the time under fire, was not actively engaged. The country being mostly woodland, but little artillery could be used, the fighting being chiefly done by the infantry. Though not opening fire, the Battery took several positions during the day, being constantly ready for action: at 10 A.M. being at the bridge, in a hollow near the center of the line; at dark, in park near the plank road; and at midnight had joined the Third Division of the Ninth Army Corps, on the march towards Chancellorsville, where we arrived at 9.30 on the morning of the 8th, without unhitching for the night or turning in for rest.

The enemy at this time had left our front, leaving only a rear guard behind; and at 1 P.M. in the intense heat, the march

was resumed, and continued until night, when we halted at the cross roads, 12 miles from Fredericksburg, and remained until 3 o'clock on the morning of May 9, at which time the march was resumed towards Spottsylvania, arriving at Ny river about 9.30 A.M., where position was taken.

SPOTTSYLVANIA.

During the day, May 9, three of our guns were placed in position near the Gale House, by order of Gen. O. B. Wilcox, and at once opened fire on the enemy's lines, the guns bearing on a point left of the turnpike leading to Spottsylvania Court House. Three other batteries were also at the same time actively engaged in shelling the enemy out of the position occupied by them. The engagement thus lasted during the day; and at night the left section of the Battery, under Lieut. Bundy, crossed the Ny river, threw up a lunette on the hill to the left of the road leading to the Court House, and placed the guns in position.

On the morning of the 10th, under a light fire of shot and shell, two guns were placed in position on the line of the Third Division, one bearing to the right and one to the left of the road leading to the Court House. In the evening, at the time of the advance of the line, three of the guns from the center section were placed in position on the line of the right of the road, bearing on the woods, while one remained in position on the road, and the left section advanced with the Second Division to the Beverly House. This was part of a concerted attack along the whole line, the fighting being kept up briskly until quite late and continuing at intervals all that night. Remained on the hill during the forenoon of the 11th, and at 2 P.M. crossed the river and went into park, but little fighting being done until near night, when some skirmishing took place; but no artillery being needed, the Battery remained in its position near the river. The main position was thus held at all points, the left of the line advancing about one-half mile.

On the morning of the 12th. the left section of the Battery, under Lieut. Bundy, took an advanced position on the front line and further to the right, and opened with shot and shell upon the enemy. Then the right and center sections, under Lieuts. Thorp and Staples, took similar positions, and at once also opened fire upon the rebel line. At this time the entire Battery was several hundred yards further advanced than any other battery of the corps, and was very much exposed to the fire of the enemy, being without protecting works of any kind to shield the men. The fighting was severe all around; but the loss to the Battery was small, under all the circumstances, exposed as it was, only three of the men being wounded — one, J. Henry Fall, mortally; and two, Charles O. Randall and W. R. Bean, severely. Two horses were killed and one lost.

Towards evening our guns were withdrawn, together with several other batteries, and placed in the position near the river occupied on the 10th and 11th, where it was again engaged, once to repel an assault upon the Nineteenth New York Battery, and again in shelling the rebel forces, advancing on the road leading from the Court House. Here it remained until about 9 P.M., when it was ordered to move to the right through the woods, passing Gen. Burnside and Staff at about 11 P.M., and at 12, midnight, halted. At 1 A.M. of the 13th moved again, and marched all day, leaving the guns in position and coming round to nearly the same place left in the morning.

At 11 o'clock A.M. the next day, May 14, had orders to move back near the position occupied on the 12th; and on the 15th moved to the right and went into position on the ground occupied by the enemy a few days before. Comrade Fall, who was wounded in the engagement on the 12th, died on the 15th; and Comrades Bean and Randall were sent to Fredericksburg, preparatory to moving them to Alexandria. While here F. Q. Bodwell was wounded in the foot and sent to Fredericksburg. During the night of the 17th the Battery was placed in position

on the right of the Ninth Corps line, and opened fire on the enemy at daylight on the following morning, when our troops advanced and joined the division on the night of the 18th, as the main portion of the Union army moved to the left. In this engagement the Battery was upon the right of the line, and was sharply engaged from early morning until noon, and occasionally during the afternoon of the 18th. In the evening the guns and caissons followed the Sixth Army Corps, which had moved round towards the left in the afternoon.

During the night of the 19th the guns were again placed in position on the front line of the First Division, and remained on the line until the night of the 21st, when they were withdrawn: and again the Battery took up the line of march with the Third Division towards the North Anna River, our Corps being sharply attacked by the enemy just as we were leaving, but were promptly repulsed. Marched all night through a splendid country, and all next day, halting only a short time in the morning for rest and rations. At night went into Park at Guinness Station, near the river road.

NORTH ANNA RIVER.

Early on the morning of the 23d we again moved on, continuing the march through a beautiful country, frequently passing through plantations, where the boys got pigs and chickens, which furnished food in place of rations, which had given out, and without which they would have suffered with hunger. Arriving at the North Anna River, about 25 miles from Richmond, late in the afternoon, the guns were at once placed in position. During the night earth-works were thrown up for protection against the sharp firing constantly going on in front, where the fight was raging. During the 24th and 25th, while holding this position, the Battery had sharp artillery practice with the enemy. The rebel sharpshooters, constantly firing upon us, made it necessary to keep protected. Our only loss in this engagement was the

horse of Lieut. Staples, which was shot by the sharpshooters on the 25th. On the 26th the firing had nearly ceased, and towards night, having orders to move, the Battery marched about two miles to an oak grove and camped for the night.

On the morning of June 27th, joined the Division and marched all day, crossing the Richmond & Petersburg Railroad about 11 A.M. and camping about 10 P.M. Continued the march on the 28th; crossed the Pamunkey about 6 P.M. and went into park. May 29, were moving about, marching and halting nearly all day; and late in the afternoon went into park about 15 miles from Richmond, in which direction the Battery was moving. Here the night was passed; and on the 30th advanced with the Division to the Totopotomoy Creek near Salem Church, where one section of the Battery was placed in position bearing across the creek; and another section was sent to the front, on the Third Division line. There was sharp firing along the lines on the forenoon of the 30th, but the Battery was not engaged at that time.

On the night of June 1, about 10 o'clock, the Battery was ordered to move, and followed the Third Division train to the left, in the rear of the line of battle. Was on the road all that night, making, however, only two or three miles. The next morning went into park about 9 o'clock, and remained until about 2 P.M., then moved on a few miles to

BETHESDA CHURCH.

Unhitched and grazed the horses, the Battery taking position on the line of the Third Division, where the enemy pressed our right flank. All the guns opened rapidly against the enemy and kept up a sharp fire until dark, a heavy rain storm adding to the terrible work. During this engagement on the afternoon of the 2d, the Battery had one caisson wheel disabled by a rebel shot from our left flank. During the night our works were strengthened, and on the morning of June 3d fire was again

opened, this time upon the enemy's artillery, with good effect. All this day there was severe fighting all along the line. Our Battery was in position all day and firing constantly, being exposed to a flank fire. Joseph R. Niles was badly wounded in the head by a rebel shell. Toward noon, by order of Gen. Wilcox, the Battery was placed in an advanced and very much exposed position, within 350 yards of the enemy's works. After throwing up temporary earth-works to protect the cannoniers, the guns were turned against the enemy's works, and, when the Ninth Corps (Burnside's) advanced, threw shot and shell with great rapidity. Withdrew at dark and returned to the position held in the morning where Gen. Lee tried to break our lines, but failed. In this engagement we had one man killed (from the Seventeenth Michigan Regt., who was serving with the Battery), also several horses killed—two by a solid shot; and the narrow escape of many of the men during the day was a matter of much comment. In fact, it seemed almost a miracle that no more were killed or wounded, so exposed had they been in their advanced position, and under such a heavy fire.

COLD HARBOR.

During the afternoon of June 4, the Battery moved about two miles toward the left of the line, and went into park near the cross-roads at Cold Harbor, where it remained until the evening of June 5, when another short move to the left was ordered, and again parked; being then about 10 miles from Richmond. Here the Battery lay in park until about 3.15 P.M., June 6, when it was shelled out by the enemy (whose firing became too rapid and hot for comfort) and moved about one-half mile. Four of the guns then went into position on the front line, where the fighting was going on briskly all that day and where it remained until the 12th of June, in the evening, having occasional artillery practice with the enemy during all that time. Most of the men were at first engaged in fortifying, and on the

8th were re-inforced by a detail of thirty men from the Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery. In this engagement the Battery lost two horses—which were killed at the guns, and had two limber wheels disabled; but no men were lost, although during the first two or three days the rebel sharpshooters in front were very annoying. After this the artillery fire only was directed against us; and at one time it was said that 8,000 of the Union troops were lost in ten minutes.

About 3 P.M. of the 12th, hitched up and moved about 10 miles to the left, where the guns joined us during the night. All started again about 11 A.M. on the 13th, and marched until 9 P.M., halting within two miles of the Chickahominy River. About 7 A.M. on the 14th, across the Chickahominy at Jones' Bridge, marched about 6 miles towards the James River and camped. June 15, moved on about two miles and crossed the James River at Cannon Landing, near Fort Powhattan, below City Point, Va., over a pontoon bridge more than 2,000 feet long, and went into park. Resting until 10.30 in the evening, we moved on towards Petersburg, marching the remainder of the night, and arrived in front of the city about 4 P.M. on the 16th. During all this journey there was more or less fighting in front, the noise of musketry and the bursting shells being the music of the hours and coming uncomfortably near. Here began the first battle before

PETERSBURGH.

Four of the Battery's guns went out into the woods on the 17th in readiness to take a position. On the 18th, the Battery went into position beyond the woods, and was engaged at about 700 yards, with two lines of infantry in front. The enemy were here driven back by the Ninth Corps across the Norfolk Railroad; and the Battery, advancing, took position on the crest of a hill commanding the enemy's new line of works, and kept up a constant fire to prevent the strengthening of their works and to

assist the Union troops in advancing. In this position an assault, made by the enemy towards night, was repulsed. Here the Battery remained until the night of June 20, when it moved to the right, with the Third Division, and took an advanced position to the left of the Hare House, within 300 yards of the enemy, and opened fire on his works. Held this position, with frequent firing from both sides, the enemy making a desperate charge on the night of the 22d, but were repulsed with great loss (during which one of the horses was wounded; and one man, who was on detail with the Battery, from the Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery, was severely wounded), until the night of June 23, when the Third Division returned to the left and the Battery was placed in position near the

TAYLOR HOUSE.

About 50 yards in advance of the works known as Fort Morton, near Burnside's Mine. Here the engagement was quite general, especially on the 25th, when there was sharp infantry firing and some artillery during the whole day; and about 10 p.m. the enemy charged, but were again driven back. The minnie balls rattled all around very lively; but fortunately no one was hit. The position occupied by the Battery in this engagement was very much exposed.

The 26th was Sunday; but it did not prove a "day of rest." There was sharp picket firing all day and evening; and about 9 p.m. action became very spirited for a short time, the Battery being shelled during the afternoon, but no one was hurt. The picket firing was kept up, with frequent discharges of artillery, until the 28th, when the left section was placed in position on the crest of a hill, about 300 yards to the left, and remained until July 9, when it was advanced to the front line across the Norfolk Railroad, commanding a ravine and a rebel fort in front. These respective positions were held by our guns during the entire month of July, frequently exchanging shots with the enemy

and being constantly exposed to his fire, especially from the sharpshooters and the picket line, from which there were many narrow and miraculous escapes. An incident occurred during this time which the boys will undoubtedly remember, viz.: On the morning of June 30, the bells in Petersburg were heard ringing out a lively peal which, later in the day, was learned to have been in rejoicing over the defeat of our cavalry under Gen. Wilson.

It was during this time, on July 25, also, that Hezekiah G. Mason, while engaged in building or-repairing breast-works under a steady picket fire, which made it almost fatal to expose any portion of the body above the works, was shot through the hand, which became exposed for an instant in lifting or placing something upon the works; and those around him at the time will now remember how coolly he exhibited the hand, which was very large and which made an excellent mark, with these words, "Boys, look at my furlough."

BURNSIDE'S MINE.

On July 30 the position of the Battery's guns at the Taylor House was immediately in front of, and about 700 yards distant from, the celebrated Burnside's Mine. The center section occupied a position on the turnpike, about 200 yards to the left; while the left section remained in the position taken on the 9th, across the Norfolk Railroad. On the explosion of the mine, at 4 A.M. of July 30, all the guns opened fire on the enemy's works: the right section directing its fire to the right of the mine, the center section to the left, while the left section kept the guns in the fort on its immediate front silent during the entire day, firing, it was said, 142 solid shot, 76 shell and 71 case shot. For two hours, from the time of the explosion, the earth beneath us fairly trembled with the noise of the artillery. The works were taken, and retaken by the enemy with great loss to the Union forces. One man, serving with the Battery

on detail from the Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery, was killed. It was a day of sad sights, the memory of which will forever remain with all those whose lot it was to witness it and engage in the fearful work.

The next day was Sunday; and both armies rested from the severe conflict of the preceding day, the larger guns being moved during the night of the 30th from the larger forts. On Monday and Tuesday of August 1 and 2, under a flag of truce, the dead between the two lines were buried and the wounded cared for. On the evening of August 4, after dark, the guns of the Battery were relieved from a position held for 47 consecutive days—a longer time than any other Battery of the army remained, at any one time, in an exposed position.

From this time until August 14, the Battery remained comparatively inactive, though the shot and shell from the enemy's guns often fell near the tents: when orders came to again take position, which was done at Fort Rice, about one mile to the left of the Mine and near the Jerusalem Plank Road, to relieve a battery of the Fifth Corps. August 15, the Battery was mustered for pay. On the 18th, in a heavy rain, the caissons were moved about one-half mile to the old camp of Capt. Minks. Here, soon after midnight, the enemy opened a sharp and rapid fire upon us, lasting about one hour; during which time one of our guns (the third piece) was disabled, being struck by a 32-lb. shell, and one man was slightly wounded. Soon after, in the early morning of the 19th, orders came to again change position. The guns were withdrawn, and the Battery went into park near the Avery House, where it remained until the 24th, when it joined the Third Division near the Weldon Railroad, about three miles to the left and near the Williams House.

On the 25th the caissons and teams joined the guns near Reams Station on the Weldon Road, marching with the Third

Division to the support of the Second Corps; but were ordered back to the old camp near the Gurley House, and remained for the night. One gun, the third, which was disabled on the 19th, had already been turned in by Sergt. Carter at City Point; and on the 26th, in pursuance of orders, another one was turned in, leaving the Battery with only four guns. These went into park on the 27th near the Aiken House, and were joined on the 28th by the caissons and teams. All remained in park until September 9, making only one change, of about one mile on the 31st of August, when the Battery was mustered for pay. During all this time there was more or less firing along the line, at times quite heavy; and the Battery was kept in constant readiness for action, especially from September 7, when orders were received to be ready to march at an hour's notice. This was the situation September 9, when the guns were ordered into position in a lunette on the Jerusalem Plank Road, near the Williams House. Being placed, with the caissons and teams not far away, all remained until September 29, when at 3 A.M. broke camp and started towards the left, moving about two miles and halting near the Gurley House. On the 30th, again moved on, past the Yellow Tavern, and halted at the Peebles House, near

POPLAR SPRING CHURCH

And near the line of the captured rebel works, about five miles to the left of the last camping grounds.

Here the guns were ordered into position, just before dark, to the left of Fort McRae (a fort which had been captured from the enemy that day), but were withdrawn during the evening; and on October 1 were again ordered into position, this time at the Peebles House, where they remained during the day and night, bearing upon the woods some 700 yards distant, through which the enemy had been driven the day before, but without being engaged. On the morning of

October 2, moved out of this position, passed through the woods and took up a new position near the Pegram House, about a mile in advance, under a brisk fire of artillery, during which two of the horses were killed and the limber of one gun temporarily disabled; but fortunately none of the men were injured.

On the afternoon of October 4, the enemy opened briskly with artillery, at the same time advancing a line of infantry, which pressed back on our pickets, but was checked by our guns, which replied with spirit and which continued firing until the guns of the enemy were silent. During the evening of October 5 our guns were ordered into Fort Welch, and the caissons and teams came up and went into camp about one-half mile to the rear and left. In this position the Battery remained until November 30, during which time there was the regular routine of camp life, with the constant watchfulness that was ever necessary in the face of the enemy. A few incidents might, however, be mentioned, as they occurred along during this time, which may be of interest to recall.

Sunday, October 8, the Battery was mustered for pay. This was always a pleasant occasion to the boys: for though we got but little, it was hard earned; and the most of it was usually sent home, thus bringing pleasant memories which the thoughts of home ever awakened in our hearts. October 11 came the news of Sheridan's victory, which was the cause of much rejoicing all along our lines: for every such victory made us feel that the great and final victory was sure to come. October 14 we were called to witness the execution of a deserter from the Twenty-Ninth Maryland Regt.; and while it was a sad sight, we knew that it was necessary to enforce the strictest rules while thus in the face of the foe. Thirty-five recruits from Maine joined the Battery on this day.

October 20, the news that Sheridan had continued his victorious course and captured 42 more pieces of artillery

(making over 80 pieces captured during the month), was again the cause of great rejoicing. October 21, the Battery received two additional guns, entirely new, replacing those which had been turned in a short time before. October 25, fifteen more recruits² from Maine joined for duty—all volunteers. October 26, the rear of the Battery was moved back about one-half mile, to a point near the Peebles House, all the guns going into the fort. October 27, sharp firing commenced about 7 A.M., mostly musketry, the troops at the same time moving to the left. On the 28th the enemy commenced, early in the morning, to move back towards our right, probably intending to re-inforce their troops near the James River, as heavy and continuous firing was heard in that direction during the night. Our troops then commenced to move back until they occupied their old position, the movement to the left being, it was said, a feint to assist Gen. Butler on the right: and this brought the Battery back to its old position near the fort.

The following extract from a letter written by me, October 30, from the Battery (then near Poplar Spring Church), and which was published in the *Bethel Courier*, may not be uninteresting, as it gave at that time a brief account of the movement generally supposed to have been intended to capture the South Side Railroad, and in which the Battery was engaged:—

"We had been in expectation of the movement for a number of days; and towards the evening of the 25th inst., the troops moving to the left in such numbers proved that our expectations were not unfounded. The right section of our Battery, under Lieut. Lapham, was taken from its position in Fort Gregg and placed with the left and center sections, under Lieuts. Bundy and Staples, in Fort Welch—all under command of Capt. Twitchell: and these, together with one section from Battery D, First Pennsylvania Artillery, constituted the defense of said fort; while the remainder, under Lieut. Thorp, with horses, company property, etc.,

were held in readiness for whatever might be required. A few hours served to complete the preparations; and on the morning of the 27th began the skirmishing along the left of the line, consisting of a part of the Second, Fifth and Ninth Corps—light volleys of musketry at first, but gradually increasing until about 4 P.M., when the engagement seemed to have reached its height, both musketry and artillery being used.

"Soon after this night set in dark and stormy, and quiet seemed to take the place of tumult and battle. As regards the result, I know not what has already been circulated among you; but for one, I consider it a success, in that I believe it to have been a part of the programme of Gen. Butler's move, intended to draw the enemy from him as much as possible. The sounds of battle came to our ears from the direction of his army in concert, as it were, with those from our left; and we hope to hear good news from him when it comes. For as yet we hear only rumors—these indefinite in quantity and import, though on the whole almost too good to be fully credited. Those who think the taking of the South Side Railroad was intended may look upon it as a failure, since it was not accomplished; but even then I cannot think it such, for our advance was steady and sure during the day. True, we lost some in prisoners, mostly from the Second Corps, and from the Second and Fifth quite a number in killed and wounded; while in the Ninth the loss was not so heavy, being comparatively few. But I think the prisoners taken more than account for those lost, in numbers, and I doubt not they feel the loss of *some* in killed and wounded; while many whom they will report as missing, are within our lines as deserters, glad to escape from the so-called Southern Confederacy.

"One of these, an intelligent and well-appearing man, bearing indications of the officer as well as the soldier, in conversation with us, remarked, on exchanging buttons with one of our men: 'Tell your folks it came from a coat costing \$175.00.' 'And mine cost \$2.35,' was the reply; showing a slight difference in the cost of clothing North and South, though the two were equally well dressed. He said the North Carolina troops were especially tired of the struggle, and thought that the election of Mr. Lincoln in November would entirely discourage them and cause them to lay down their arms, since it would be impossible for them to hold out during another four years of warfare."



October 30, the Battery was again mustered for pay, with heavy cannonading on the right and firing of musketry: all of which now was so common a practice that we did not notice it unless it came uncomfortably near to us. November 7, Capt. Twitchell, having secured a twenty days' leave of absence, started for Maine, leaving Lieut. Lapham in command of the Battery. On this day three more recruits, viz.: Sawtell, Conant and Merrill, joined for duty. 1755409

The next day, November 8, was election day in camp; and it was our privilege, though far from home, to cast our ballots in the Presidential election. When our votes were counted it was found that 77 votes had been cast by the members of the Battery, every one of which were for that good man, wise statesman, and heroic Commander-in-Chief, Abraham Lincoln, whom the boys so loved to honor.

November 12, two spare wheels were turned in at City Point; and on the same day, in further preparation for winter quarters, commenced digging a well in the rear of the fort. November 29, broke camp at Fort Welch at 12.30 P.M., and started towards the right. Went as far as the Aiken House, and were there ordered back to the fort, then occupied by Sleeper's Battery, Tenth Massachusetts. Capt. Twitchell returned from his furlough at this time. At 9 A.M. the next morning, November 30, broke park and took the road, passing the Yellow, Gurley and Aiken Houses, and went into position at about 1 P.M. in Fort Alexander Hays, relieving the Twelfth New York Battery. Here were found nice winter quarters, all built and ready for occupation. Expecting to remain here, quarters were fitted up; but on the morning of December 2 orders were again received to move to the right; and at about 1.30 P.M. the Battery moved out, at about 4.30 arriving at Fort Sedgwick, otherwise known as *Fort Hell*: so named by the boys because of its hot position near the enemy's line, being only about 400 yards from the main line and greatly

exposed. Here four of the guns—the right and center sections—were at once placed in the fort (“Hell,” as we shall call it); and the left section, two guns, in Battery No. 21. The caissons and horses went into camp across the railroad, three-fourths of a mile from the guns and east of the Avery House. All this was done under a constant fire from the enemy, both of musketry and artillery, which was kept up all night and during the day of December 3, about 75 shells being thrown at the fort, a large number of which fell within the enclosure, requiring constant vigilance on the part of all the officers and men to escape injury therefrom. From this time until Jan. 7, 1865, the Battery held this same position, the time being occupied by frequent exchange of shots with the enemy, building and fixing up quarters at the caisson camp, getting out lumber for corduroy for the horses, setting posts for picket rope, and doing the other necessary work of field and camp life, with the constant watchfulness necessary at all times when in the face of the enemy and in momentary expectation of attack.

December 18, news was received of the victory of Gen. Thomas over Gen. Hood and the capture of 61 guns, in honor of which a salute of 100 guns was fired. Again, on the 26th, orders were received announcing the fall of Savannah and the capture of 150 guns and 25,000 bales of cotton, when again 100 guns were fired in honor of that event. These were the events which began to reveal to us the silver lining of peace which we knew must be beyond the heavy war clouds; and we longed for the time when those rolling before us, from which the thunderings were so often heard, should break away and make the victory complete.

December 28, Lieut. Bundy was detailed as A. A. A.-G. at Artillery Headquarters; and on this day the artillery firing was unusually brisk, with hardly any cessation all day. Sergt. Bradbury's gun was struck by a mortar shell, and a

piece taken out of it. Jan. 2, 1865, a mortar shell burst in the fort, thrown from the enemy in front, and several men were hit by pieces of the shell and by dirt; but none were seriously injured. The next day was quite cold, and it began to snow; and continuing through the night, about two inches fell, which only remained about two days, the warm and pleasant weather, following, soon removing it.

Jan. 7, 1865, orders were received from Headquarters for a change of position; and the left section, which had been stationed in Battery 21, was relieved from that position, coming out about dark and going into park at camp near the Artillery Brigade Headquarters, the right and center sections remaining in Fort Hell. January 9, three recruits joined the Battery. On the night of February 1 the center section left the fort and came into park with the left section, having received orders at noon to be ready to move at a moment's notice: and here the two sections were constantly under marching orders, ready to move at the shortest notice, with frequent heavy firing from the enemy's works, both day and night, until the afternoon of February 11, when the left section was placed in Fort Davis and the center section back again in Battery 21. February 21, four more recruits joined the Battery; and on this same day orders were received announcing the occupation of Charleston, S. C., with the capture of 200 heavy guns and a large amount of ammunition. A salute was fired in honor of the event. February 24, another order was received, announcing the fall of Wilmington: and this was celebrated by a shotted salute at 4 p.m. along the whole line. Everything at this time indicated a movement on the part of the enemy. Gen. Hardee was reported as moving with a large force against the rear of the Union army, stationed before Petersburg; and Gregg's cavalry was also said to have started in the same direction. This news came mostly from rebel deserters, who were coming

in fast—from 10 to 100 per day; and the general belief was that both Petersburg and Richmond were soon to be evacuated. All this was good news, though we were obliged to be in constant readiness for orders, and the guns were kept busy replying to the shot and shell from the rebel forts. Thirteen rounds were fired by the right section on the evening of the 25th. This firing, which we called artillery duelling, was not of course constant, but was usually commenced in the early evening and lasted several hours. The enemy's lines were plainly in sight, and the forts glistened in the waning sunlight with the dogs of war. So near were the lines that the men often talked together when not engaged in exchanging shot compliments, and, meeting between the lines, exchanged such articles as each might have. The "Johnnies," as we called them, were ever ready to swap anything they had for the hard tack which our boys—the "Yanks," as they called us—could save from our daily rations. This practice grew to be quite common while we lay in Fort Hell, and the men became such good friends that finally they would notify each other when hostilities were to be renewed. "Lay low, Yanks, we are going to fire!" would be heard from the enemy's picket line; while from our pickets would be sent out this cautionary signal, "Look out, Johnnies!"

February 28, the Battery was mustered for pay. On March 2, Sergt. D. B. Bicknell received the twenty-five days furlough, which was granted as a reward for the best soldierly conduct, which pleased us all; for "Bick." was a general favorite, as well as a good soldier. March 9, the left section of the Battery, which had been in Fort Davis since February 11, was moved out and placed with the right section in Fort Hell.

March 14, there was much excitement concerning the enemy in our immediate front: only a few tents were to be seen. All our batteries were ordered to be on the alert,

and those not in position to be harnessed up and ready to move. All our officers were at the guns, and the utmost vigilance was required. On the 16th, all sutlers were ordered to the rear, and every preparation for action taken. All this time the firing was growing more frequent; and the pickets were kept busy with their musketry practice. Lieut. Bundy and Sergt. Pierce, who were tenting together in the fort, not content to wait the expected attack, are said to have amused themselves, when not on duty at the guns, by shooting at the mice which infested the quarters; and Pierce has been heard to say that Bundy actually shot one, while he, less fortunate, never hit the mark. They frightened the little nuisances away, however, which answered the same purpose.

There was another enemy in the camp which it was no easy work to conquer; for bullets could neither kill nor frighten them. It was the army louse, which, soon after getting settled to camp life, began to make its appearance: first, one by one, then in squads, and followed by companies and regiments, until recruited to a great army. This little enemy was no respecter of persons; and having enlisted for the conflict, went into position in the pant seams of the highest officer as quickly as that of the lowest private. And such a battle! for as soon as one was slain by the sanguinary thumb nail, a whole family took its place and renewed the attack. This lousy fight was most brisk about bed time, when the boys, stripped of their regimentals, sitting upon the little bunk or stretched upon the ground, played "pick-it" with every fold beneath which this enemy, whose attacks were most always in the rear, lay concealed. Our history would be incomplete without this record.

While this subject of our camp life engages our attention, it is well also to say that, though in the midst of war and constantly reminded of the dangers which surrounded us, not knowing how soon the deadly minnie ball or the cruel shell might muster us out, it was not all a time of sadness.

Our camp-fires were bright and even joyous at times, when, returned from duty, all gathered around and, in song and story, whiled away the hours; or when some comrade opened his box of good things, sent from the loved ones at home and, sharing the contents, talked of the precious gift. Then all forgot the terrors of the present in the glad memories of the past. Even the music of the minnie seemed to sing of "Home, Sweet Home;" and the tread of the sentinels, keeping guard over us, was but the footsteps of angels which brought the blessed memories. And, again, when the mail arrived, with what eagerness we waited its opening for the letters which were always so full of the news from home and which kept so many of us in the paths pointed out by the loved ones who were praying for our safe return. All this was a part of our army life: it was the sunshine which penetrated the dark clouds, and made us feel that beyond them all there was the silver lining of victory and peace, which was soon to dawn upon us.

All were true friends—one family, as it were, sharing each others' joys and sorrows; the only rivalry, except perhaps in a very few instances, being as to who should "best work and best agree." And here, in the midst of our daily history, we cannot better describe our own camp life than to quote these lines from a simple poem delivered by the Historian before the New Hampshire Veteran Association, at their annual reunion in 1882, which were prompted largely by the memories of his service in the Battery:—

It was not all sorrow: those fearful days
Were fraught with the sunshine in many ways;
There were pleasures in camp, we all must allow,—
Pleasures that cause us to smile even now;
For many a joke, and many a song,
That caused those hours to speed lightly along,
Went the rounds of camp. And oft in our play

We forgot the foe just over the way,
Ready to give us a shot from their gun
And end, in a jiffy, all of our fun.
Or when Uncle Sam with the mail arrived,
Bringing letters from home, how we all strived
To come to the front, so eager to find
The letters from loved ones left behind;
And oft as they came what memories sweet
Filled every heart, while the war-worn feet
Took up the march with a much lighter pace,
And new courage shone from every face:
For every one shared in the news that came
To each and all, from our far-away home.
This sharing in all things strengthened the tie
Which bound us then, and as the years go by;
Which, drawing the closer, prompts us to meet
In glad re-union, each other to greet,
And talk of those sorrows and joys that came
When we marched to the music of fife and drum;
Not forgetting that tramp, when drums were still,
We stole from the camp our stomachs to fill
From the manna which there fell by the way.
They called it foraging then; but today
I want to feel that it was not a crime,
To take what was sent in that awful time
Of hardship and hunger, to make our lips smack
With something besides that *tender* hard-tack;
If 'twas any crime, there are some I fear
Who, when the great judgment day shall draw near,
And the question comes from the "Great White
Throne,"

"Did you ever take what was not your own?"
Since there is nothing from high Heaven hid,
The answer must surely be, "Lord, I did."
But I feel that He who in that past day
Caused us to be torn from our homes away,
That traitor hands might not tear foully down
The noble heritage our fathers won,
Will erase the mark which may now be set
Against the name of that once poor private,

Who, when his stomach was hungering for food,
Went out and *borrowed* whatever he could;
And if he divided among the rest,
As he always did, he will stand the test:
For in Heaven, as here, the intent must be
The law which convicts or sets us free.
We never intended to steal that day —
We only took that which fell in our way,
Never forgetting the owner to thank
For his contribution to hungry "Yank."
I know of one, though, whose excuse, I fear,
Will not be so good in Heaven as here:
Who, in spite of an order, forbidding theft,
Went out and got a big sheep that was left
Out from the fold by some good rebel friend;
And straightway his steps to quarters did tend,
With Mister Sheep safely swung on his back,
Never once thinking to cover his track,
His joy was so great; when suddenly came
Major H., asking him what he had done.
'Twas a critical time: the case was clear —
The order was broken; and filled with fear
The sheep-stealer trembled, and stammering, said,
"Dear Major, I know how your order read:
But 'self-defense' is the answer I give,
For no damned sheep can bite me and live."
The plea was held good, and the court was paid
By having sheep steak on his table laid
Next day, at morning, at noon and at night;
While all of the boys, I guess, got a bite.
That Southern country was full of good things,
Both four-legged food and some that had wings;
But neither the legs nor the wings could flee
From Uncle Sam's boys when they got hungry.
Methinks I can see them now, starting out,
Carefully looking around and about,
Hunting for hen-roosts, a pig-pen or barn —
Anything live on a good rebel farm
That was made to eat: and when it is found,
Like June-bugs on -- ice, they gather around,

The death-song is sung, the prayer quickly said,
The owner, chief mourner, bows down his head,
The rear rank opens, while no drums beat
The funeral march as they quickly retreat,
Bearing the body, which soon finds a grave
Low in the stomachs of Yankee boys brave.
This picture, though rough, I think some of you
Will now recognize as more or less true,
For most of you know just how it was done.
I'll mention another case just for the fun:
A pig was once found, which was very sick,
So the owner said; when Yank replied quick,
"I'll take the poor fellow and dose him up,
Perhaps he'll make pig port on which to sup.
'Twill be a great comfort to you to know
That your sick pig is well cared for;" and so
Yank gave him a dose of powder and lead.
And when poor piggy was comfortably dead,
He thanked the man for his generous gift,
And shouldering the pig,—about all he could lift,—
Went home to his quarters as hard's he could dig,
Where the boys soon ate up the poor sick pig.
All this is most pleasant now to recall,
And the laugh goes 'round as we tell it all.
While around our camp-fire's cheerful blaze
We talk over all of our soldier days.
But the laugh dies out and the tear-drops start,
When those sadder memories touch the heart
Which come rushing back from the field of strife,
Where so many brave boys gave up their life,
And many more won most terrible scars
While following bravely the stripes and stars.
On many a field you have seen them fall,
And many a death scene you now recall;
While, but as yesterday, comes back to you
That mournful after-the-battle review,
When gathering back to the camp again,
Those who were not numbered among the slain,
You stood in line, and the roll-call was read,
How many names called were silent—the dead

And the wounded came not. You saw them start
When the orders came, and every heart
Beat true and brave, though they knew full well
That many must fall 'neath the shot and shell
Of opposing force. You'll never forget
Those terrible days, when the sun was set,
And darkness came like a funeral pall,
To cover the field. How well you recall
The drum-beat at morn, in the sun's bright glow,
The march, the halt in the face of the foe,
The rally, the charge, the hand-to-hand strife,
That terrible carnage and loss of life;
While the roaring cannon and bursting shell,
The groaning and death-cries of those who fell,
Still ring in your ears: and, try how you will,
Those terrible memories haunt you still.
I recall how it was, one Sabbath morn:
'Twas that last bitter day before the dawn
Of peace; and if there was ever a hell
On the earth, we were in it then, and -- well,
'Twas the old fight over again; I've thought
'Twas the war of *Heaven and Hell re-fought.
It was where our pickets were placed so near
That over across we could plainly hear
The rebel voices, and could see the gleam
Of their bayonets in the sun's bright beam;
And where, oftentimes, when the guns were all still,
Yankee and rebel, with greatest good will,
Met half way out between the battle lines,
Swapped knives and relics, and on many times
The Southern weed and script our boys took back,
In exchange with rebel for good hard-tack.
'Tis a fact that those visits so friendly grew, --
And this may be known to many of you, --
Each to the other became such a friend,
That when the stillness of peace came to end,
And all along both the lines there would come

*Heaven and Hell were the names given by the soldiers to the two nearest opposing fortifications before Peter-burg.

The rattle of arms and the rolling drum,
A friendly voice from the Johnnies would shout,
"We are going to fire! Yanks, look out!!"
And I have not a doubt that many's the Grey
Who lives amid blessings of home today,
Because of the quick, warning cry that fell
On his ears from our boys before Fort Hell.

March 20: The enemy opened fire on the Avery House, then in our possession and occupied as the Headquarters of the Third Division, Ninth Army Corps. At first there was no reply from the Union lines; but after awhile a battery of 30-lb. Rodman guns opened from Fort Avery, followed by the artillery from Forts Morton and Rice, and by the rifled guns from Battery 21. At 5 p.m., the firing from the enemy increased and was very brisk, both from their artillery and mortars; and though not directed especially at us, the mortars rained down the shells very rapidly, a number of them bursting in and over our fort, but doing no serious damage. This was really the beginning of the

FINAL STRUGGLE

On the part of the enemy—the last desperate attempt to raise the siege before the doomed city. From this time until the end it was one battle scene, the panorama of which, as it unrolls before us in the memories of those exciting days, reveals pictures which no pen can describe, no artist paint. It was then we learned, if never before, that unceasing watchfulness was as necessary to the preservation of our lives as was "constant vigilance the price of liberty."

On the morning of March 25, under a heavy fire which was opened from the enemy's lines upon our right, at an early hour, our picket line in front of Fort Stedman was surprised and captured, and that fort, after a most gallant defence by the garrison, was overpowered and taken, together

with a portion of our line on each side. An assault was also made upon Fort Haskell and Battery 9, but it was repulsed with considerable loss. The enemy then tried to advance to the railroad, but were checked; and the First Brigade, Third Division, coming up, they were forced back to the fort, from which they were soon after driven out by a charge of the Third Division and Second and Third Brigades of the First Division. The fort and lost ground was retaken, together with about 300 prisoners, but with heavy loss to both sides in killed and wounded. All this occurred before 9 A.M., the Battery doing its share of the work from the fort. and, about 9 A.M., by three well-directed shots, silenced a rebel gun which had been firing over Fort Davis at our troops.

The next day, the 26th, was Sunday; and, resting from the labors of the day before, both sides at this point remained comparatively silent, although fighting continued on the left during the day. Sergts. Pierce, McLellan and Twitchell went out over Saturday's battle-field and through the captured and recaptured fort (Stedman), and reported everything as bearing evidence of the terrible struggle. The rebel dead lay where they had been killed, and hundreds of them were being removed from the field. Within the fort and even in the quarters, which were riddled with bullets and fragments of shells, the dead still lay. Blood was everywhere, and in one instance a head was severed from the body and the brains scattered over the quarters. It was a sad sight, but only one of many thousands that occurred during the war. The enemy suffered terribly in this assault, and our loss in killed, wounded and missing was stated to have been 640.

From this time until the 29th there was but little change in the daily and nightly programme: and while the Battery was not constantly engaged, it was doing its part in holding the position taken, and was ready at all times to send its leaden messengers on their destructive errands. At 10 P.M. on the

night of the 29th a furious bombarding was commenced, and kept up by both sides for two hours. The night was quite dark, and the rapid firing from both lines made a most beautiful sight, as the fiery messengers sped through the air on their deadly mission. From the Appomattox on the right to Fort Sedgwick (Hell) on the left, the sky was lit up by the broad flame of mortars and by the twinkling and shooting shells as they passed to and from, high in the air. The firing was most rapid on the right and left of the line mentioned. Sometimes more than twenty shells would be in the air at the same time, looking like twinkling stars shooting and plunging madly out of their spheres; and seldom less than five or six could be seen at the same time. Some, at a low elevation, would only rise a few degrees above the horizon; while others would seem to be mounting away up towards the zenith, then down, down, increasing in rapidity, until near the ground. Then a wide, sudden sheet of flame would terminate its flight, and woe to him or them who came within its deadly circle. The firing, varied at intervals by the discharge of a rifled cannon, continued until past midnight. The next day it was found to have been a rebel charge in front of Fort Haskell, but which was repulsed.

This condition of things could not always last. The Angel of Peace was hovering over us, and the end was near. The rebellion was in its death throes, but in its final struggle was destined to make a desperate and deadly fight. April 1 was a pleasant day; and though heavy firing was heard from the left, the lines along our front were quiet until about 11 P.M., when mortar firing commenced furiously, extending from Appomattox to Fort Davis, and was kept up until about 2 A.M. of April 2. Shortly before the firing commenced the Battery received orders to send two mounted orderlies to Headquarters; and then we knew that preparations for battle were being made, and we were soon harnessed up and parked, waiting for orders.

The memorable 2d day of April was Sunday; and all those who attended Divine Service on that day, before Petersburg (and we say it reverently; for we believe that God himself conducted the services, and led us to victory), will remember how warm it was, both in the natural world, and in the little world which we called "Hell," and which on that day, at least, was worthy of its name. From 2 to 4 A.M. there came a lull in the firing; but it proved to be the lull which precedes the storm. At 4, heavy firing was again commenced, under which our troops charged the rebel line in front of the fort held by our guns, and carried and captured three of their forts nearest to us. At this time Lieut. Staples, commanding the center section, not being in a position where he could work his guns to advantage, proposed to his men that they go over into the nearest captured fort and make the guns of the enemy do work for the Union cause. Every man of the section then on duty responded with a will, anxious to do his bidding; and under the heavy fire they entered the fort, manned the guns, turned them upon the enemy and remained thus engaged until they had used all the ammunition they could find. This done, they returned to their own guns, without any men of the section being killed or injured. The enemy made several attempts to regain their lost position; but though our line was weak they were held back. At about noon a Zouave regiment and a few marines arrived as a re-inforcement, thus strengthening our line and cheering the hearts of those who had so nobly gained the ground. Those in the fort at the time will remember with what joy the coming of the Zouaves filled their hearts, for we were in momentary expectation of a charge from the enemy; and knowing our weakness, with very little support at that point, it was not an enviable position. They will remember also, as the "red jackets" filed through the fort and out at the front, to go to the assistance of our advanced line, what a fearful slaughter awaited them as they bravely ran the gauntlet in

the face of the deadly fire. It seemed to us who watched their progress that one-half, at least, of their number fell on the way beneath the bullets of the enemy, who seemed more merciless than ever in their death struggles.

Gen. Potter, of the Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, was fatally wounded in the morning by a piece of shell passing through his body, while standing near our bomb-proof in the fort; but no member of the Battery was injured, though the guns were kept hot with their firing during all the engagement and did excellent service. About 1,000 rounds were expended by the Battery during the day. Our advanced position gained in the morning was held until the arrival of the re-inforcements, against the repeated attempts of the enemy to retake it, largely by the effect of our fire from the fort, which was rapid and uninterrupted from early morning throughout the day, firing as often as the supply of ammunition and the heat of the guns would permit. It was a day never to be forgotten—a day of hope and fear; for we waited the result as the anxious watchers wait for the turning of the fever, hoping for life but fearing the worst, till the setting sun went down upon the victory won. Then we knew the Union had been saved; for the news from all quarters assured us it was the death struggle of the rebellion.

It was on this day that Mr. V. V. Twitchell (since the well known editor and publisher of the Gorham, N. H., *Mountaineer*, who, having failed to pass the surgeons as a recruit, had secured a position in the U. S. Sanitary Commission, and at his request had been stationed at City Point, Va., the base of supplies for the Potomac Army, in charge of a Sanitary Boat), went out to the front to visit the Battery, and who, without knowing the danger at the fort, and without leave, got upon a caisson which was run into the fort in the morning by Sergt. Willis, under a heavy fire, with a supply of ammunition for the guns.

Once in, he was obliged to stay for the day ; and being unused to battle scenes, and in the excitement which in the midst of a battle drives away fear, he met with many narrow escapes, by trying to see what was going on outside. Many of the boys there at the fort will now remember their anxiety on his account and how often they called to him to "keep below the breast-work." At one time, wanting to fire a gun, and being allowed to do so, he pulled the lanyard without the necessary precaution of lifting his heels from the ground, when the concussion so stunned him as to make him almost unconscious for a time : and he always said that this shot knocked out the Southern Confederacy and came near knocking him out also. This was not an unusual occurrence among the gunners, especially in times of heavy and quick firing ; for, while knowing the danger, they would forget to prepare themselves for the concussion, and in some instances the shock would cause the blood to start from nose and ears.

During the night Petersburg was evacuated ; and the next morning, April 3, the guns of the Battery were withdrawn from the fort, a position held with so much credit to all the officers and men for so long a time during the siege, and went into park. They remained in readiness for immediate duty until a little after noon, when, together with the Ninth and Eleventh Massachusetts Batteries, the march was begun towards Burkeville, in pursuit of the fleeing foe. These three batteries were the only ones with the corps upon this movement, the Seventh having only four guns, two having been sent back to City Point and turned in, by orders from Artillery Headquarters. Entered Petersburg about 2 P.M. Passing through the city, the evidence of our artillery firing was everywhere visible. One large tobacco house, set on fire by the enemy on their retreat, was still burning. At the entrance, an aged negro woman stood by the way with water ; and for days after the evacuation, as any one in the uniform of a Union soldier passed by, she would give him a drink,

with the earnest and heartfelt salutation, "Oh, I bress God, Massa, that you uns has come!" Leaving the city in company with the Ninth and Eleventh Massachusetts Batteries, following the Ninth Army Corps on the line of the South Side Railroad, the Battery marched until midnight and halted 15 miles from the city, on the Burkeville road. All along the march were the evidences of the hasty retreat of the enemy, their guns, wagons and other things being abandoned on the way. Camped for the night; and at an early hour on the following day, April 4, resumed the march, moving about five miles, when the Battery went into park and stopped until 4.30 p.m. We then moved South, on the road leading to Dinwiddie Court House, in which direction we marched until 9.30 p.m., when we parked up for the night in a very beautiful spot, and near the Ninth Corps, which had been in advance throughout the day, crossing South Side Railroad at Sutherland's Station, near which the night was passed. April 5, broke park about 10 a.m., and marched all day, crossing the South Side Railroad six or seven times, and passing the following stations on the road, viz.: Saw Mill, Ford's, Wilson's and Wellville. We camped near the latter station at about 8 p.m., not far from Corps Headquarters. Here we expected to remain for awhile and guard the railroad; but again being ordered to move, we left at 6.30 a.m. on the following morning, April 6, and marched until 10 p.m., halting about one hour at noon near Black's and White's Station, passing Nottaway Court House just before sunset, and arriving at Burkeville about 10 p.m. Here we went into park near Gen. Grant's Headquarters, having crossed the South Side Railroad frequently, and just before reaching Burkeville crossed and recrossed the Danville Railroad.

April 7 was a rainy, lowery day. Moved about one-half mile and again parked. Fighting had been going on at our right during the 6th. Gen. Ewell and Gen. Lee (son of R. E.

Lee) were captured, also five or six Brigadiers, and were under guard near our camp at night, together with 17 pieces of artillery, with the teams and drivers, and 13,000 prisoners taken near the Harper Farm. Many of these we saw. The officers were generally well dressed, but the men were very poorly clad. The teams were made up of mules, so poor that the bones were very prominent, while some of the harnesses were only a collar and hames, with ropes for traces. Some of the collars were merely wisps of straw. One of the drivers remarked to some of our men that his team was "a fair sample of the Southern Confederacy: played out"; and another said, "Well, boys, you think this is a pretty good show; but you will see old Jeff. himself coming along pretty soon, with his capital in the seat of his trousers." The men, at least, seemed glad of the result.

The artillery captured, and all parked near us, included five Armstrong guns (12-pounders) and two 24-lb. howitzers, the remainder being 12-lb. guns and howitzers and three ordnance guns. The Battery remained here in park until 2.30 p.m., April 9 (Sunday), when orders were received to move; and, harnessing up, the march was resumed towards Farmville, Va., about 18 miles distant. Marched until after dark and parked in an open field.

April 10, left park about 7 a.m.; and at 9 a.m. entered Farmville, a place of about 1,500 inhabitants, 80 miles from Petersburg, and went into camp in the western part of the town. Here, at 9 p.m., official information was received of the surrender of Gen. Lee and his army, 32,000 strong, to Gen. Grant, which occurred at Appomattox Court House on the previous day, April 9, at 3 p.m. This news sent a thrill of joy to every loyal heart who loved a free and united country; and the loud and prolonged shouts of the men, as the news spread from camp to camp, were but slight expressions of the great joy which all felt to know that the long-looked-for victory had come.

The next day, April 11, a portion of our army began moving back to Burkeville. Passing our camping ground, we discovered, among other troops thus returning, the First Maine Cavalry; also Gen. Grant and Gen. Meade in a covered wagon, returning to Headquarters, then established in Farmville. Seventy-two pieces of artillery had been captured; and on the 12th our teams were sent out in the afternoon and brought in six captured rebel cannon, most of which had been spiked: two of these being of iron, two recaptured Union guns, and two brass guns of the Confederate pattern.

April 13th, our boys gave a supper to 15 paroled rebel prisoners who had marched all day without anything to eat, and who had had only two days rations issued to them since leaving Petersburg on the night of the 2d. They were Alabama troops, and seemed exceedingly glad to find that a Yankee was not such a bad fellow after all.

There were lots of boys in that rebel crew
That what they were fighting for never knew:
They were made to think that a Yankee chap
Of all that was terrible was the cap;
We were pictured out as devils from Hell,
With horns and tail, and a sulphurous smell.
And when we met 'mid the battle's loud roar,
War grimmed and wreaking with dirt and with gore,
'Twas not so strange they should think for a spell
That all the devils had broke loose from hell;
But when swords were sheathed, and guns were all
 stacked,
And *we-uns* and *you-uns*, with knapsacks packed,
Were moving in peace, and they saw we were made
Like themselves, they grew to be less afraid—
Until many times, ere the war was o'er,
They came to our camps to return no more;
For they found a welcome and better fare
Than they ever knew under rebel care.

April 16: While here in camp, received news of the assassination of President Lincoln; but it could hardly be believed, as nothing authentic could be ascertained; and it was not until the 18th that the sad news was confirmed by general orders from Army Headquarters. This sad affair threw a gloom over the season of rejoicing, and everywhere could be heard expressions of regret that the war was over: for the feeling that it was the cruel and premeditated work of the enemy, in the last dying struggle, pervaded every breast; and the desire to avenge his death filled every loyal heart.

On the 19th, at noon, the Battery fired 21 minute guns, all flags being at half-mast, in observance of his funeral; and all felt that in his death the new birth of American liberty had lost its ablest defender and truest friend: for he was loved by all. Later in the day, at retreat parade, a gold watch and chain was presented to Eben M. Field, the popular and efficient Battery Clerk (Sergt. Quimby making the presentation), together with a set of resolutions which had been previously adopted at a meeting held for that purpose. It was a very pleasant affair.

April 20: In accordance with orders from Gen. Curtin, commanding the First Brigade, Second Division of the Ninth Army Corps, the Battery broke camp, and at 9.30 A.M. commenced the return march to City Point. Marched all day, halting one hour for dinner at Rice's Station, and arrived at Burkeville at 7.30 P.M., the whole of the Ninth Corps being under orders to return to Washington. Went into park just beyond the town, having marched 19 miles during the day.

April 21: Left camp at 8 A.M. and again marched all day, halting one and one-half hours for dinner, and arrived at a point between Black's and White's and Wellville Stations, on the South Side Railroad, about 7.30 P.M. This was about 35 miles west of Petersburg, and a halt was ordered for the night.

April 22: Again moved at 6 A.M., and marched 20 miles, halting for the night at Saw Mill Station, at 6 P.M.

April 23: Left park at 5.45 A.M., and marched towards Petersburg, arriving there at 10.30 A.M. Passed through, halting for a short time near Fort McGilvery, on our old line, and arrived at our park, one and one-half miles from City Point, at 3.45 P.M., having made about 20 miles during the day. This journey back from Farmville was a very severe one for both men and horses. The weather was very hot, and in the dust and heat, with the long, heavy marches, many of the men suffered badly. Some were obliged to throw away their baggage—even their knapsacks; and a few were so overcome by the heat that, after braving all the hardships of the camp and battle-field, they returned home only to die from this over-marching in the hot, Southern sun.

Here the Battery remained in camp until the 26th, when, receiving orders to move, started about 4.30 P.M. and, together with the Eleventh Massachusetts Battery and two regiments of infantry, one of which was the Forty-Fifth New York, took transportation for Alexandria on board the Steamer *Glaucon*, which left the wharf at 4.30 the next morning, April 27th. Passed Newport News at 11 A.M., Fort Monroe at 11.30 A.M., Point Lookout at 6.30 P.M.; and at 8 P.M. anchored for the night 12 miles up the Potomac River. Next morning, at daylight, moved on again, passed Mt. Vernon and Fort Washington, and arrived at Alexandria at 2 P.M. The work of disembarkment at once began; and towards night, after a march of about two miles, went into camp near Fairfax Seminary.

Remained thus encamped until May 8, during which time nothing of importance transpired outside the regular routine of camp life, with daily expectation of further orders, except on the 2d day of May, when an order was received from Headquarters directing that the following names be

inscribed on our flag, viz.: "Wilderness," "Spottsylvania," "North Anna," "Cold Harbor," "Petersburgh," "Ream's Station," and "Poplar Spring Church."

On May 8th, the camp was moved about one and one-half miles to the bank of a creek near Fort Lynn, a fort of 42 guns and six mortars, and which was then garrisoned by a part of the First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery. Remained here until May 22, when the corps received orders to proceed to Washington for the grand review, to take place on the following day. The Battery moved about 1 p.m., passed through Alexandria, across Long Bridge, and went into park on East Capitol Hill at 4.30, to prepare for the review.

The next day dawned beautifully, a shower during the night laying the dust and making the air clear, with a gentle breeze blowing. Began preparations for the march at an early hour, all the men looking neat and the guns and carriages being in excellent order. At 11 a.m. drew into line and started, marching with "Battery Front" and following the infantry of the Ninth Army Corps: Capt. Twitchell commanding Battery, and Lieuts. Lapham and Thorp commanding sections, with First Sergt. O. J. Pierce acting as Chief-of-Caissons. All the artillery brigade was in line in the following order: 1, Romer's Battery; 2, Seventh Maine; 3, Battery D; 4, Eleventh Massachusetts; 5, Twenty-Seventh New York; 6, Nineteenth New York.

It was indeed a grand review. The infantry, in columns twenty deep, marched with steady tread, followed by the artillery, through Pennsylvania Avenue, past the White House, where all were reviewed. More than 50,000 strangers, as estimated, in the city, all rejoicing in the victory, made it a most memorable occasion. We were proud of our Battery, as were all others proud of their organizations. It was a pride born of brave deeds; and the reception we met, all along the way, was such as a grateful people are wont to give as a reward for heroism.

The parade ended, the Battery returned to camp near Alexandria, across a pontoon bridge just below Aqueduct Bridge, near the Arlington House, arriving about 4 P.M. Remained here in camp until May 29, waiting orders, when our ammunition was all turned in to the Arsenal at Washington. The next day, May 30, orders were received to turn in the guns, horses and all ordnance stores, and return to Maine immediately, to be mustered out. In compliance with this order, willing hands at once began the preparation for the homeward march, all happy in the thought of soon meeting the loved ones waiting their return.

June 2, everything being in readiness, the guns and ordnance stores were turned in to the Ordnance Department, and the horses to the Quartermaster's Department; and the Battery had orders to be ready to move. Remained thus under orders until June 5, when the tents were struck at 8 A.M.; marched to the wharf at 8.40, and at 10 A.M. went on board the steamer *Fulton*, for Washington, arriving at noon. Disembarked and marched at once to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad station, and, after waiting until 7 P.M., left, together with the Seventeenth and Twentieth Maine regiments of infantry, by rail for home.

The journey from there cannot be better described than to copy from the diary of Comrade B. F. Snow, kept at the time and kindly furnished:—

"At Baltimore at midnight. Marched through the streets to the Eastern depot, passing over the same ground where the Massachusetts regiment was stoned in 1861. Yesterday, as the cars were stopping near some public school, there was a big flock of girls in front of the building, waving their handkerchiefs. The boys cheered them lustily; but afterwards learned that it was a deaf and dumb asylum.

"June 6, arrived at Philadelphia at half-past one. The people lined the sidewalks and welcomed us like old friends, and also furnished us with a good dinner. Left Philadelphia for New York at 3 P.M. and

arrived at 11.30 P.M. All the way this side of Baltimore the people have made most extravagant demonstrations of welcome. As we came through Camden, we saw three old, white-headed men, one standing on the steps of a grand house, and the others on the ground on either side of him, all waving their hats. We cheered them. All along the road, the ladies waved their handkerchiefs and the men their hats; but whenever any one waved a flag, whether it was a young lady, an old woman, or, as was frequently the case, a little child, the boys always gave them three rousing cheers. Remained in New York until 7 P.M., June 7, when we went on board the boat for Newport, where we arrived next morning.

"June 8, took cars at 7 A.M. for Boston, where we arrived at 9 A.M. and took dinner in the 'Bull Pen'; then left for Portland, where we arrived at 7 P.M. and had a good supper furnished us by the citizens. Again moving on, arrived at Augusta at 11 P.M., where we had another supper at Camp Coburn, and a speech by the Colonel commanding. It was a chicken supper; but, as the Colonel remarked, the chickens were peculiar, as they were 'all legs and arms and never had any feathers.'"

Here in our old camping ground, where, about 18 months before, we organized and prepared for war, we now rested from the toil and dangers of the camp and battle-field, glad to don again the garb of citizenship and waiting to be mustered out. Our homes never seemed so dear to us as now; and when, on the 21st of June, we received our final discharge and knew that our war history was ended, we spared no time in turning our steps homeward, where our loved ones were waiting to welcome us back. While too much cannot be said in praise of our Battery while in the service, it is enough for us to know that we did our duties well; and while those of us who now survive will recall many things herein unwritten, which would add greatly to our history (for there is nothing in all the events incident to our service which might not be recalled and preserved with pride, not only to ourselves, but to those of our kindred who live after us), we close this sketch with the following brief but most complimentary notice,

which was published in a short historical sketch of the Seventh Maine Battery, while we were in the service and stationed in Fort Sedgwick, which we called "Hell":—

"This Battery was the *only new battery* retained in the Ninth Corps when the artillery of the corps was organized into a brigade, the others being sent into the reserve artillery. Though entering the field only a fortnight after receiving their guns and harnesses, and consequently having but little time for drill, it has kept up its organization and discipline, never been for one hour unprepared for service, and is held among the first-class batteries of the army for efficiency and discipline.

"It is composed of a superior class of men; and starting with a new battery, and entering at once upon and passing through the severest campaign recorded, it is sufficient proof of the efficiency and excellence of its officers that it was not only *not* disorganized, but it has made for itself a reputation which is an honor to the State and an earnest of what it will be in the future."

These were kind words, and they were just; and there was nothing in "the future" of our service to detract from them.

PERSONAL SKETCHES,

COMPILED FROM

Brief Histories furnished by Comrades on Blanks
sent out for that purpose.

MAJOR ADELBERT B. TWITCHELL.

(See Frontispiece.)

Major Twitchell was born in Bethel, Me., Dec. 14, 1836. He was educated at Gould's Academy, Bethel, where he fitted for college, taking a full course at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., graduating from that institution in the class of 1860. In September of that year he accepted a position as assistant instructor in the Public High School at Newark, N. J., continuing there until May, 1861, when he resigned his position, went direct to Portland, Me., and enlisted as a private in Capt. Clark S. Edward's Co. I, Fifth Maine Infantry. Was shortly promoted to Quartermaster-Sergeant of the regiment by Col. Dunnell, and held that position until after the first Bull Run battle; was Acting Quartermaster of the regiment from that time until Col. Jackson took command of the regiment, about the middle of August, when he was sent to Maine to enlist men for the Fifth Regiment. While in Maine, upon this duty, was discharged in order to receive a commission in light artillery. Was assigned to the Fifth Maine Battery, Light Artillery, Capt. Leppien commanding, as Senior 2d Lieutenant, in the fall of 1861. After the second battle of Bull Run, in 1862, he was promoted to Senior 1st Lieutenant of that organization, which position he held until the summer of 1863, when he was discharged in order to receive a commission as Captain of the Seventh Maine Light Battery, then being organized, which position he accepted and with which organization he served until the close of the war, receiving a commission as Brevet-

Major of Artillery for "meritorious services during the siege of Petersburg and at Fort Sedgwick, Va." Was mustered out of service at Augusta, Me, with the Battery, in June, 1865. Just prior to formal discharge from service he passed the examination for a commission in the regular army, and received a commission as 2d Lieutenant in the Second Regiment of Artillery on May 16, 1886, but declined the appointment. He was with the Fifth Maine Infantry at the first battle of Bull Run, being on the field as a con-combatant, and from which he asserts that he "made as masterly a retreat as any soldier." In the Fifth Maine Battery he engaged in the following battles, viz.: Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, second Bull Run (Aug. 30, 1862), Fredericksburg (Dec. 8), and Chancellorsville (in May, 1863); and in the Seventh Maine Battery at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Petersburg Crater, Siege of Petersburg (Fort Hell, 1864-5), capture of Petersburg and the pursuit of Lee's Army to Farmville, Va. He was wounded at Chancellorsville in May, 1863, losing two fingers from his left hand and receiving two flesh wounds in his left thigh, for which wounds he now receives a pension of \$12.25 per month. He was a brave soldier; and being all through the war, in the infantry and artillery, saw as much active service as could well be placed to the credit of one man.

He married Marietta Northrop at Newark, New Jersey, Sept. 30, 1867, where he has resided since the war and still resides. They have had four children, viz.: Richard S., born Aug. 22, 1868; Adelbert B., born Dec. 28, 1869; Harry F., born Jan. 16, 1871; and Samuel A., born June 3, 1874, and died March 18, 1876. He has been engaged in the lumber business, and has held the office of Commissioner of Public Instruction for five years. In politics he is a Republican, and in his religious belief a Protestant, Presbyterian form.

LIEUT. WM. B. LAPHAM.

William Berry Lapham was born in Greenwood, Me., Aug. 21, 1828. When he was only a few weeks old, the family returned to Bethel, Me., which was their home. After reaching ten years of age, he worked out by the month or year upon various farms during the remainder of his minority. His early means of education were very limited, and such as he had, neglected; but, after becoming of age, he fitted for college at Gould's Academy, in Bethel, and entered Colby University in 1851. He did not remain to graduate, but received the complimentary degree of Master of Arts from the college in 1884. He read medicine with Dr. Almon Twitchell of Bethel, attended medical lectures at the Maine Medical School and Dartmouth College, finished his medical course in New York in 1856, and commenced the practice of medicine at Bryant's Pond, Me., the same year. In the winter of 1861-2 he was in Augusta, assisting in the hospitals, and as assistant surgeon to regiments not provided with a full medical staff. In 1862, he enlisted as a private in the Twenty-Third Maine Regiment, and served during its term. He was promoted to Commissary-Sergeant, then to 2d. and subsequently to 1st Lieutenant of Co. F. After his regiment was mustered out, he aided in recruiting the Seventh Maine Battery, with which he was mustered into the United States service as Senior 1st Lieutenant. He served with this battery, which took part in the subsequent great battles of the Army of the Potomac, down to the surrender of the Confederate

armies and close of the war. When the Battery was ordered home to be mustered out, in June, 1865, he accepted an appointment as Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, and was ordered to duty in Vermont, where he remained until Oct. 20, 1865, when he was mustered out as Brevet-Major. Returning to Bryant's Pond, he resumed the practice of his profession. He was elected a member of the Legislature in 1867, and appointed a Trustee of the Maine Insane Hospital in 1868. He served in the latter capacity for six years, the last four as president of the Board of Trustees. In July, 1871, he moved to Augusta, and in March, 1872, was tendered by the owners the position of general and news editor of the *Maine Farmer*, which position he held for upwards of six years, when he was tendered the position of agricultural editor of the same paper, which position he held until 1883. He was appointed examining surgeon for invalid pensioners in 1866, and when he moved to Augusta was assigned to the Augusta Board of Surgeons, where he served eighteen years, the last six years as President of the Board. He was postmaster at Bryant's Pond, a school officer and collector in Woodstock, one of the charter members. Treasurer and Master of Jefferson Lodge of Masons. District Deputy Grand Master of the Sixteenth Masonic District for two terms, and for the same number of terms of the Eleventh District. He was Commander of the Post of the Grand Army at Bryant's Pond, and also of Seth Williams Post in Augusta; has also served as Medical Director of the Department of Maine. He is a member of the Maine Historical Society. He is a member of the Maine Press Association, and for two years was its president. For several years he has given his attention largely to historical and genealogical studies, being a member of a large number of historical societies. He has compiled and printed several genealogies and four town histories, and has two more well in hand. He was appointed by Gov. Bodwell Commissioner of

Maine at the Centennial of the Constitution, in Philadelphia, in 1888. Is a member of the Maine Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a director of the Maine State Society for the Protection of Animals, also a director of the Maine General Hospital.

Married in 1866, to Cynthia A. Perham, and has a son and two grown-up daughters. In politics he is an Independent Republican and in religious belief liberal.

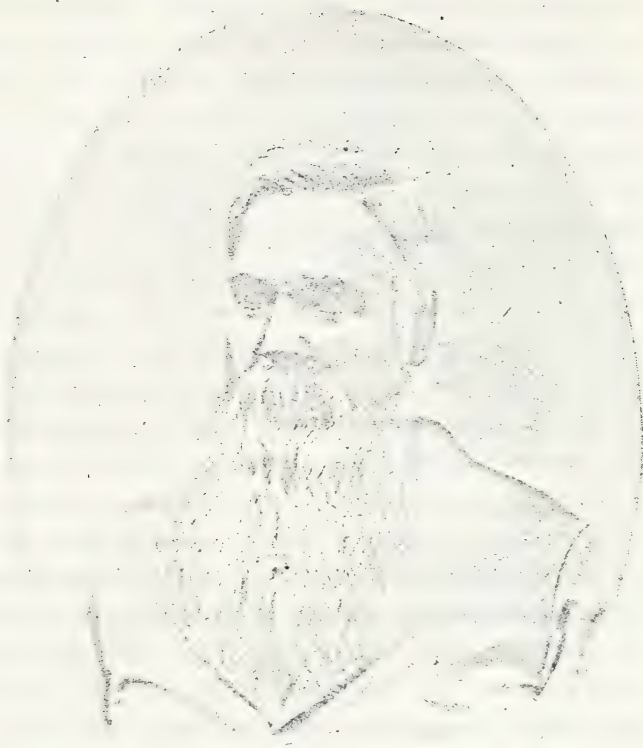




Lieut. LOREN E. BUNDY.

LIEUT. LOREN E. BUNDY.

Lieut. Bundy was born in Columbia, N. H., Nov. 23, 1840. He received a common school education, and was employed as a clerk at the Willard House, North Stratford, N. H., at the breaking out of the war. In December, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Fifth Maine Battery, and was promoted in that organization to a Corporal, then to a Line Sergeant and finally to Orderly Sergeant. He was with that battery in the engagements at Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, second battle of Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Mine Run, and was discharged therefrom in January, 1864, to accept a commission as Junior 1st Lieutenant in the Seventh Maine Battery, which he at once joined and in which he was afterwards promoted to Senior 1st Lieutenant. In this service he was in the following engagements, viz.: The Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Petersburg Crater, the Siege of Petersburg, and the Pursuit of Lee's Army to Farnville, Va. Was finally mustered out June 23, 1865, the war being closed, through nearly all of which he had taken a prominent part. He married Miss Mary A. Green. at Washington, D. C., May 17, 1865, and they had two children, viz.: Adelbert Leppien, born Apr. 17, 1866; and Zilla A., born Oct. 24, 1867. He resided in Columbia, N. H., to June, 1869, when he removed to Newark, N. J., being engaged in the lumber business, and where he resided until July, 1889, when he removed to Tonawanda, N. Y., as superintendent of one of the largest lumber yards in the country, and there died suddenly of heart disease on the 18th day of May, 1891. His remains were brought to his old home in Columbia, N. H., and there buried in the South Columbia Cemetery on May 23d, Carlos Fletcher Post, G. A. R., of Colebrook, attending and firing a salute over his grave. In politics he was a Republican, and a Protestant in his religious belief.



Lieut. DANIEL STAPLES.

LIEUT. DANIEL STAPLES.

Was born in Temple, Me., Aug. 20, 1823. He married Miss Lucretia Tucker, of Oldtown, Me., who died in Dexter in 1877. They had six children, five of whom are now living, viz.: Mrs. E. W. Clark of Dexter, Mrs. James Haley of Fort Fairfield, Mrs. J. P. Billings of Clinton, Mrs. Agnes Patten of Lowell, Mass., and James Staples of Oakland, Me. His military career was a peculiarly honorable one. In the very beginning of the war he enlisted in Co. K of the Second Maine Regiment, and was Orderly Sergeant, serving two years. He was in the first battle of Bull Run, as well as the other battles in which the regiment was engaged. In the Peninsula campaign he was taken prisoner, but was exchanged after being held eighty days. After his discharge he enlisted in the Seventh Maine Battery, of which he was 2d Lieutenant, serving with much distinction. On the day of the capture of the forts before Petersburg, April 2, 1865, when artillerists were needed to work the captured guns, Lieut. Staples volunteered, with all the men of his section of the Seventh Maine Battery, to go forward into the hottest part of the fight, where the rebels were pelting them from all sides. So dangerous was the task, and so effectively was the work done, that the commanding officer publicly and specially praised them in his report of the action, and twenty years later, in telling the story of the battle, gave special honor to Lieut. Staples and his men. He was a member of Plymouth Lodge of Odd Fellows, and of H. F. Stafford Post, G. A. R., of which he had been Commander. He was also Assistant Inspector of Department of Maine, G. A. R. He was a member of the Congregational church in Dexter, and in his political belief a Republican. He died on the 27th day of April, 1887, of disease of kidneys.



Lieut. FRANK THORP.

LIEUT. FRANK THORP.

Lieut. Thorp was born in Boothbay, Me., March 29, 1842, and was engaged in teaching at the time of his enlistment, being first enrolled Oct. 14, 1862, as 2d Lieutenant in the Twenty-eighth Maine Volunteers, in which he served until Aug. 31, 1863. On October 31, following, he enlisted and was mustered with the Seventh Maine Battery as 2d Lieutenant, where he served until their final muster out at Augusta, June 21, 1865. He participated in all the engagements into which his Battery was called in the Army of Potomac, where it served, and was promoted to 1st Lieutenant, but was never mustered, the close of the war following so quickly thereafter. He returned, after his muster out, to his home in Boothbay, Me., where he remained but a few months, having received a commission as Lieutenant in the Fifth U. S. Artillery, in which he has ever since served, and been stationed from time to time at the following army posts: Fort Monroe, Va., Fort Jefferson, Fla., Key West, Fla., Fort Warren, Mass., Fort Trumbull, Conn., Fort Adams, R. I., Charleston and Summerville, S. C., Atlanta, Ga., Governor's Island, New York Harbor, Fisher's Head, N. Y., Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, and the Pacific Coast, where he is now stationed as Captain in the Fifth Regiment, U. S. Artillery.

He married Edwina L. Hurlbut of New London, Conn., June 10, 1875. They have one child, Frank, Jr., born Jan. 21, 1884. In politics he is a Republican, and in his religious belief an Episcopalian. He is also a member of the Grand Army.



Orderly-Sergt. OSBORNE J. PIERCE.

ORDERLY-SERGT. OSBORNE J. PIERCE.

Was born in Albion, Kennebec Co., Me., March 8, 1839, and was the youngest of twelve children of Stephen and Betsey Pierce. Reared upon a country farm, his time during minority was mainly occupied in farming and in attending district school, supplemented by a few terms at neighboring academies, and in teaching penmanship, drawing and oil painting. He also taught district school during the winters. In the spring of 1856, he went to Iowa, and afterwards to Minnesota, which was then a territory; returning to Maine two years later. In 1860, he went to Boston, Mass., and soon after to Taunton, where he was engaged in decorative painting until the breaking out of the war, when he returned home and, in 1862, enlisted in the U. S. service. He was made recruiting officer to raise the Albion quota, and in the autumn of that year went out with the Twenty-fourth Maine Regiment as Corporal in Co. G. He was with his regiment at Port Hudson, La., having been promoted to Sergeant-Major of the regiment; and in the first battle, May 25, he was Acting Adjutant, the Adjutant of the regiment being sick. He served with the organization, being in all its engagements, and upon the capitulation of the fort, in July, returned North with the regiment, and was discharged at Augusta in August, 1863. Young Pierce, then twenty-four years of age, thought he had seen enough of war, and settled down in business at Fairfield, Me.; but by reason of constant news of reverses at the front, he determined to re-enter the army. Being referred by Adjt.-Gen. Hodgson to Capt. Twitchell, who was raising the Seventh

Battery, he enlisted as Sergeant, and at the organization of the Battery was made Orderly-Sergeant, which position he held until April, 1865, when he was commissioned 2d Lieutenant by Gov. Coney, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieut. Lapham, and was at once assigned to duty as such. He was never mustered as Lieutenant, on account of the immediate collapse of the rebellion, and was therefore mustered out at Augusta with the Battery as 1st Sergeant, his former rank. He was constantly with the Battery in every move and manœuvre, though temporarily off duty on several occasions on account of sickness; but was never sent to hospital or absent on sick leave, his only absence being a short furlough of about three weeks after the occupation of Fort Sedgwick.

He married Caroline L., daughter of Col. Eli Twitchell of Bethel, Me., April 24, 1866. He has two daughters: Annie Louise, born June 9, 1867; and Winifred Mabel, born August 15, 1872.

Shortly after being mustered out of service, he embarked in business as a publisher of photographs of works of art in Benton, and afterwards in Waterville, Me. In July, 1868, he removed to Worcester, Mass., and engaged in architecture as draughtsman for E. Boyden & Son. He afterwards followed the same business in Northampton and Boston, in connection with industrial drawing, the latter of which he taught most successfully in Worcester and Chelsea, Mass. At the formation of the Normal Art School in Boston, in 1873, he entered, and pursued the course to the end of the first year, taking the highest honors of the school and receiving the first diploma ever issued from that institution. In 1874, he removed to Chicago, Ill., where he followed the art of drawing, and was elected to the office of superintendent of drawing in the public schools of that city. He subsequently conducted art classes at the Chicago Art Institute, the Athenæum, and at Bryant's College, and had many special, private pupils. He followed this and the art of designing and as an

architectural draughtsman until January, 1882, when he opened an office on his own account at 155 La Salle Street, Chicago, where he has since been engaged in designing and superintending the construction of a large number of buildings of almost every description in the city and outside territory. In 1889, he was secretary of the Illinois Association of Architects, and member of the Western Association of Architects. He is now Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, and member of the Illinois Chapter, A. I. A. In politics he is a Republican, and a liberal in his religious belief.





Quartermaster-Sergt. ALBERT S. TWITCHELL.

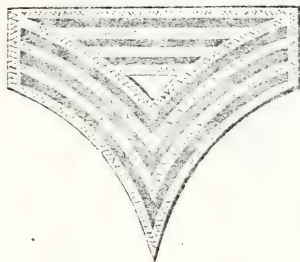
Q.M.-SERGT. ALBERT S. TWITCHELL.

Was born in Bethel, Me., Sept. 16, 1840. Was educated at Gould's Academy. At the breaking out of the war he was a student-at-law in the office of S. F. Gibson, Esq., of Bethel, teaching school during the winter season to help defray expenses. Early in 1863 he was appointed by Governor Perham enrolling officer for the district comprising Bethel, for the draft of that year. At the close of his duties in that position, he enlisted, in December, as a private in the Seventh Maine Battery, and at its organization, Jan. 1, 1864, was made Q.M.-Sergeant. After going into camp at Washington he was taken sick with a fever and was sent to the city, where he was cared for by friends until the Battery was ordered to the front, when, being unable to return to duty, he was sent to the hospital at Augusta, Me., and from there given a furlough home. After a few weeks there, though still unfit for duty, he returned to Augusta and at once volunteered to return to the Battery, waiving the examination of the surgeons. He was at once placed in charge of a squad of convalescents and ordered to the convalescence camp on Bedloe's Island, in New York Harbor. After about a week's anxious waiting, he, together with his men, again volunteered to leave the camp without examination, for the front. Being loaded upon an old transport, overcrowded with returning soldiers, the journey to City Point, Va., their destination, was anything but a pleasant one, lasting about a week. Arriving at City Point, he went into camp, where he was kept until Aug. 24, 1864, when he joined the Battery, then in the front line of the Potomac Army before Petersburg.

Va., near the Williams House. Here, returning to duty, he served until the winter, when he was again stricken with the fever, brought on by exposure, and taken to the Depot Field Hospital, where he lay until a movement of the army compelled those unable to do duty to go back to the hospital at City Point. Remaining there about one week, and fearing the contract surgeons more than rebels or exposures in camp, he left, without leave, and returned to the front; but only to be sent back again, where he battled again with the disease and with the surgeons, being saved only by the timely aid of Mrs. Mayhew of the Maine State agency. He was taken from there by order of Gen. Grant, through the influence of Q.M.-Gen. Ingalls, and placed on detached service with Capt. Gibson, his old law tutor, who was a Captain and Quartermaster in charge of transportation at Army Headquarters. Here he was nursed and cared for until fit for duty, and then placed in charge of free transportation on the James River, where he remained until June, when he was ordered to Washington, and from there given transportation to Augusta, where he arrived and joined his Battery, which had returned and was in camp, just in season to be mustered out with it on the 21st of that month. During his detached service at City Point he was ordered to Washington for examination for promotion to a Lieutenantcy in the United States troops; but failing to pass the surgeons, on account of his health, he returned to his duties. After returning home he was admitted to the bar of Maine in the fall of 1865, and in the fall of 1866 was admitted to the bar of New Hampshire and settled in Gorham, where he has ever since resided, in the practice of his profession.

He married Miss Emma A. Howland of Gorham, May 7, 1869, and had two children, viz.: Harold P., born May 31, 1875, and who died May 23, 1883; and Rita May, born May 16, 1889. He has held many offices in town and State, being elected Railroad Commissioner for New Hampshire, at the age of 32, and serving three years. Is a Mason, Odd Fellow, Knight of

Pythias, Good Templar and a member of the Grand Army, having served for two years as Judge Advocate of the Department of New Hampshire, and been two years president of the New Hampshire Veterans' Association. In politics he is an earnest Republican, and a Liberal in his religious views.

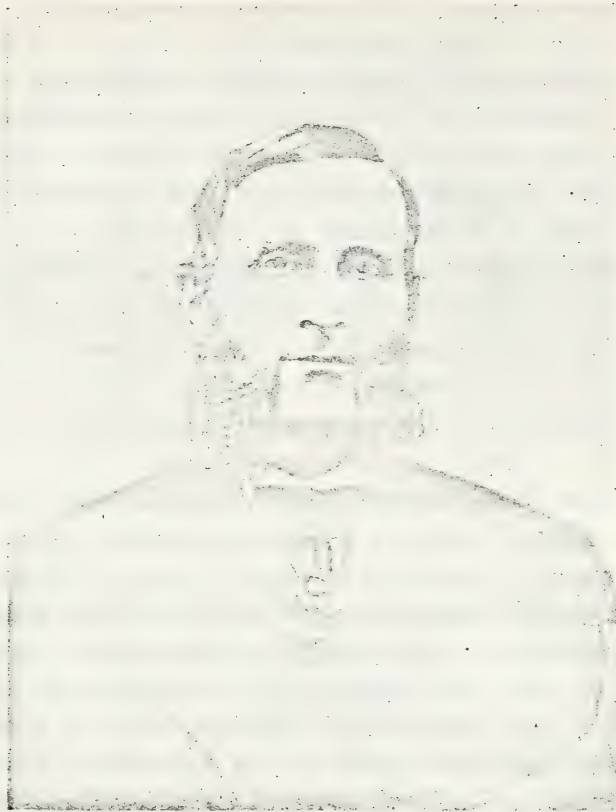




Sergt. HOWARD GOULD.

SERGT. HOWARD GOULD.

Was born in Portland, Me., Jan. 3, 1844, from which place he enlisted Nov. 16, 1863, being at that time a clerk in National Traders' Bank at Portland. He was mustered as a Sergeant, and was promoted Quartermaster-Sergeant, Feb. 1, 1865. He was with the Battery during all its services and in all its engagements, and was mustered out at Augusta, June 21, 1865. He was married April 26, 1866, and has one child: Arthur Howard, born Aug. 1, 1869. He has always resided at Portland, and was for a long time connected with the First National Bank. In politics he is a Republican, and in his religious belief a Congregationalist. He is a member of Bosworth Post, G. A. R., Portland, Me. He is at the present time engaged in the insurance business.



Sergt. JOHN E. WILLIS.

SERGT. JOHN E. WILLIS.

Sergt. Willis was born in Bethel, Me., April 7, 1827. He received a good common school education. At the time of his first enlistment, in the Fourteenth N. H. Volunteers, Nov. 24, 1863, he resided at Gorham, N. H., and was watchman at the engine house of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. He was promoted to Lieutenant in the Fourteenth N. H. Regiment, which position he resigned to take the position of 1st Line Sergeant in the Seventh Maine Battery, at its organization, which position he occupied all through its service, until mustered out with the Battery at Augusta, June 21, 1865, being in all the engagements into which the Battery was called.

He married Miss Laurentia Wight, March 28, 1849, and had by her seven children, viz.: Mary A., Ella K., Effie, Elmore E., Hattie E., Lydia F. and Eunice A., all of whom are living except Effie, who died in June, 1877, aged 17 years. After his return from the army he settled down at Gorham, and was soon after appointed Deputy Sheriff, which office he held at the time of his death, being killed Jan. 20, 1877, by falling beneath a moving train at West Milan, while attempting to get on board the same. Sergt. Willis was a splendid soldier and a worthy citizen. As a sheriff he was one of the best ever appointed in his county, and his sad death was a severe blow to his excellent family and a host of friends. In politics he was a staunch Republican, and he was a regular attendant at the Methodist church. He had never joined the Grand Army, as he had no good opportunity before his death; but the Post afterwards organized at Gorham was named for him.

SERGT. AUGUSTUS BRADBURY.

Was born, February, 1841, in Fairfield, Me., from which place he enlisted in the Battery Dec. 10, 1863. Was mustered in as a Corporal, and afterward promoted to Sergeant, which position he held when mustered out at Augusta, June 21, 1865. Was in all the engagements into which the Battery was called, and was never in hospital on account of sickness. In May, 1861, he enlisted in a company which was raised at his home, but which was not mustered on account of the call for troops being filled and they were not wanted.

He married Lizzie A. Gifford, Jan. 9, 1867, for his first wife; and second, E. Florence Cragin, Dec. 9, 1875. They have no children. He returned to Fairfield after the war and has ever since lived there. Has been several years a Deputy Sheriff for Somerset County. In politics he is a Republican, and in his religious belief a Universalist. Has been interested in the lumber business most of the time since the war. Is a member of the Grand Army. He has been granted a pension of \$4.00 per month.

SERGT. GEORGE A. MCLELLAN.

Was born in Oldtown, Me., Oct. 7, 1839, from which place he enlisted in December, 1863. Was mustered into the Battery as a Sergeant, and served until the close of the war, being with his command in every engagement except a short time in the hospital at White Hall, Pa., in 1864. He also served two years prior to this service in Co. K, Second Maine Infantry, in which he was 1st Sergeant. Was mustered out finally at Augusta, June 21, 1865.

He married Katie McDade of Oldtown, Me., Jan. 2, 1864, and had three children, viz.: George M., Frank L. and Rufus B. His residence since the war was at Oldtown, Me., until killed in a railroad accident July 26, 1873, being at that time an engineer on the European & North American Railroad. In politics he was a Republican, and in his religious belief a Methodist.

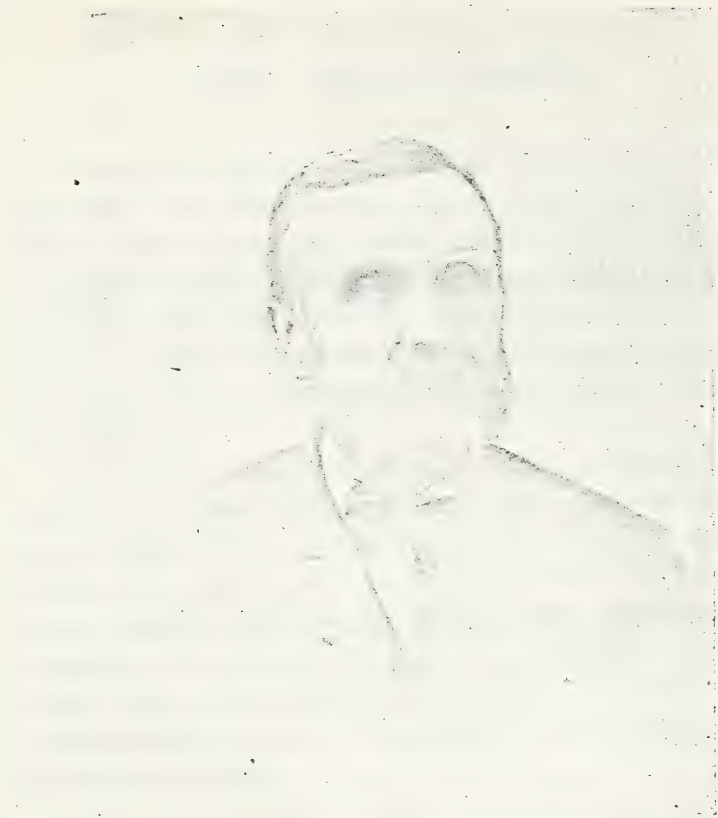
SERGT. AUGUSTUS MELLEN CARTER.

Was born in Bethel, Me., Oct. 7, 1840, from which place he enlisted as a private Dec. 1, 1863, being at that time a farmer. At the organization of the Battery he was made a Corporal, and was afterward promoted to Sergeant. He served with the Battery during all its service, being in all the engagements of the Battery; and as an officer was held in high esteem, both by the men of his detachment and by his superior officers. He was never in a hospital by reason of sickness, and was mustered out at Augusta, June 22, 1865.

He married Miss Mary Frances Stanley, at Lowell, Mass., Dec. 25, 1867, and has had two children, viz.: Edward Mellen, aged 16; and Frances Arabella, aged 13. Since the war he has resided at Bethel, Me., and in addition to his farming has been largely engaged in civil engineering and land surveying, and for the past few years as a packer of sweet corn. He is a member of Brown Post. G. A. R., at Bethel, Me. A Republican in politics, and in his religious belief an Episcopalian.

SERGT. DELPHINUS B. BICKNELL.

Was born in Buckfield, Me., April 28, 1841, and enlisted from Poland, Me., Nov. 25, 1863, as a private in the Battery, being at the time a millman and unmarried. Prior to his enlistment he served in Co. K, Tenth Maine Infantry, and was with the regiment every day except at Pope's Retreat, being wounded at Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862, in the neck and shoulder. Was in hospital at Wolf Street, Alexandria. Discharged from first service, May 7, 1863. He was with the Battery during all its service, being promoted to Sergeant, in which capacity he served through all the battles in which the Battery was engaged, and was mustered out at Augusta, June 21, 1865. While before Petersburg he received the brigade furlough, as a prize for soldierly conduct, an honor which he justly deserved. Since the service he has resided in Maine and Pennsylvania, until a few years since, when he removed to Everett, Mass., his present home. He has never been married. In politics he is a Republican. No religious preference given.



Corp. JOSEPH T. MERRILL.



CORP. JOSEPH T. MERRILL.

Was born in Falmouth, Me., March 8, 1832, and enlisted in the Battery from Portland, Me., Dec. 4, 1863. He was at that time a pattern maker and married. He was made a Corporal at the organization of the Battery, in which capacity he served faithfully, until mustered out at Augusta, June 21, 1865. He was in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Green Oaks, Cold Harbor, Petersburg (June 18 and July 30, 1864).

He married, first Miss Mary E. Brown, in March, 1857; second, Mrs. Ellen M. Bean, in July, 1887. Has two children, viz.: Nellie T. York, aged 31, and Harriet W. Merrill, aged 21. His residence since the war has been at Portland, Me., Boston, Mass., Sherman Mills, Me., and Reading, Mass., the latter place being his present home. He receives a pension of \$10.00 per month for nervous exhaustion and vertigo, the results of sun-stroke and injury to back. In politics he is a Republican, and of the Protestant faith.

CORP. ALFRED H. BRIGGS.

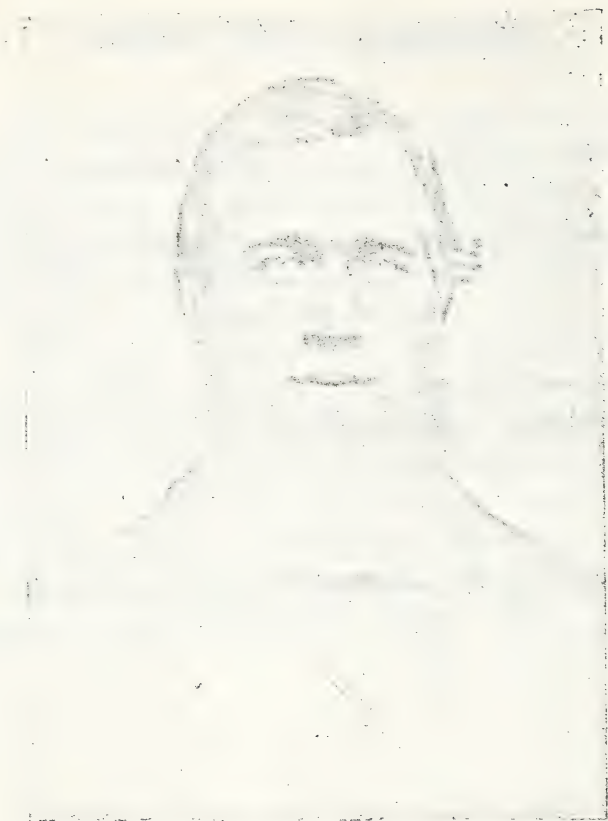
Was born in Dummer, N. H., in 1844, and first enlisted from Woodstock, Me., Sept. 10, 1861, in the Tenth Maine Regiment, Vet. Vols., from which organization he was discharged May 8, 1863. Re-enlisted, in the Seventh Maine Battery, Dec. 22, 1863, serving until the close of the war. He was promoted while in the Battery from a private to a Corporal, and served in all the Battery engagements, and Cedar Mountain and Culpepper Court House in his former service. While in the Tenth Maine he was taken sick in the old court house where John Brown had his trial, from which place he was removed to Harper's Ferry and had a severe run of pneumonia and typhoid fever; and he was at one time in the hospital at Frederick City, Md.

He married Amanda Cotton, at Woodstock, Me., Jan. 26, 1864, and has two children: Alvernon H., aged 25 years; and Frank E., aged 22 years. He went to Nebraska in 1873, but returned to Mechanic Falls, Me., in 1875; moved to Bradford, Mass., in 1884 and in 1887 returned again to Mechanic Falls, where he now resides. His occupation has been farming and paper making. In politics he is a Prohibitionist, and in his religious belief a Methodist.

CORP. FERDINAND ATWOOD SMITH.

Was born in Bridgton, Me, Nov. 23, 1846, and enlisted in the Battery from Portland, Me., Sept. 30, 1863, as a private. Was promoted to a Corporal April 23, 1864. He took part in every battle in which the Battery was engaged, and was mustered out at Augusta, June 21, 1865. May 12, at Spottsylvania, he received a slight wound in the instep, being hit by a shell.

He married Florence Von Kunze at Philadelphia, June 8, 1879, and has one child, Isabel W., now aged 3 years. Since the war he has been a great traveller, having been pretty much all over the world, but has now settled down at Haverhill, Mass., where he proposes to remain among his people. In politics he is Independent, and in his religious belief a Baptist. He was formerly a member of Bosworth Post No. 2. G. A. R., Portland, Me., of which he was at one time Senior Vice-Commander. .



Corp. HARVEY B. SIMMONS.

CORP. HARVEY B. SIMMONS.

Was born in Union, Me. Sept. 22, 1828, and first enlisted in the Seventh Illinois Cavalry in September, 1861, as a drummer, serving thus until the band was discharged. He was then living in Illinois; but after his discharge he returned to Maine, where his family had come to live after his enlistment, and enlisted in the Battery Dec. 28, 1863.

He contracted catarrh while in the army, from which he suffered so badly that in March, 1876, he went to Florida, hoping that the climate there would help him; here he was joined by his wife in October following, as he had failed very much in hearing and eyesight. On the 28th day of November, about one month after she joined him, he was killed on the railroad by a train, and his sufferings were thus suddenly ended. In politics he was a Republican, and a Baptist in his religious belief.

CORP. WILLIAM C. HUTCHINSON.

Was born in Canton, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1826. At the time of his enlistment, Dec. 5, 1863, he was married and was a farmer, being also engaged a part of the time as stone cutter. He enlisted as a private in the Battery, it being his first service in the war, and was promoted to a Corporal prior to his discharge. He was injured on the field while unlimbering a cannon, near the close of the year 1864, and was an inmate of Slough U. S. General Hospital from that time until the close of the war, being mustered out June 21, 1865. Was in all the engagements of the Battery prior to his injury.

He married Phebe M. Lufkin, Dec. 26, 1847, and resided at Rumford, Me., where he enlisted, to which place he returned after his service and where he lived until 1872, when he removed to Lebanon, Me., where he died Aug. 21, 1872. They had seven children, all of whom are now living and married. He was a Republican in politics, and in his religious belief a Methodist.

CORP. LUTHER H. BRIGGS.

Was born in Woodstock, Me., May 26, 1846, and first enlisted Oct. 3, 1861, in Co. C, Tenth Maine Infantry. During this service he was taken prisoner at Culpepper, Va., Aug. 20, 1862; was paroled Oct. 6, 1862, and discharged May 8, 1863. He re-enlisted as a private in the Seventh Maine Battery, Jan. 22, 1864. Was with the Battery during all its service, being in the engagement at Winchester, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Shady Grove, Cold Harbor, Pegram Farm and Siege of Petersburg. Was promoted to Corporal during service in the Battery, and was mustered out at Augusta, June 21, 1865.

He married Miss Dora J. Bean of Gorham, N. H., in 1866, being then engaged in railroading. Has had two children, viz.: Charles W. and Annie M. Following railroading as an occupation, he resided in Maine, New Hampshire, Ohio and Indiana, and was injured while on duty as a conductor on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, from which injuries he died at Richmond, Ind., Dec. 25, 1875. In politics he was a Republican, and a Methodist in his religious belief.





Corp. ALBERT TOWLE.



CORP. ALBERT TOWLE.

Was born in Kenduskeag, Me., in 1835, from which place he enlisted Dec. 16, 1863, as a private in the Battery, being at that time a farmer and married. Prior to this enlistment he had served one year in the Navy. He was in all the engagements in which the Battery was called, was promoted to Corporal, and was mustered out at Augusta, June 21, 1865.

He married L. Ellen Trask at Kenduskeag, Sept. 1, 1859. Has had three children: Frank R., aged 25 (now station agent at Berlin, Mass., on the Old Colony R. R.); Harry E., aged 17; and Mabel E., aged 9. Since the war he resided at Bangor, Me., where he was for many years a dealer in pressed hay and straw, and held in high esteem; but failing in health (being troubled with heart disease, for which he received a pension of \$12.00 per month), he longed for his old home at Kenduskeag, to which he returned with his family in the spring of 1889. He died there December 21 of that year, from heart trouble, which ended in dropsy. He was a good soldier, a true citizen and a faithful friend. Was a Republican in politics, and a Baptist in his religious belief.

CORP. OMER SMITH.

Comrade Smith was born in Augusta, Me., May 17, 1840. He enlisted in the Navy in July, 1861, as a seaman, and served until April, 1863, being promoted during this service to Master's Mate. He was at Hatteras Inlet when Burnside's fleet came to that place, and was pilot for them over the bar, taking over half of the fleet in. He was engaged in the battles of Roanoke Island and in all the naval engagements in North Carolina, until November, 1862. Resigning from that service on account of ill health, he returned to Lewiston, Me., but re-enlisted in December, 1863, in the Seventh Maine Battery, as a private. Was soon promoted to a Corporal, and was engaged with the Battery in the battle of the Wilderness and at Spottsylvania. He has resided since the war at New London, Conn., being engaged as a captain and pilot of steamers, until failing by reason of his injuries at Spottsylvania, when he went to the Soldiers' Home at Togus, where he died Oct. 21, 1889, of thoracic aneurism. In politics he was a Republican, and a Protestant in his religious belief.

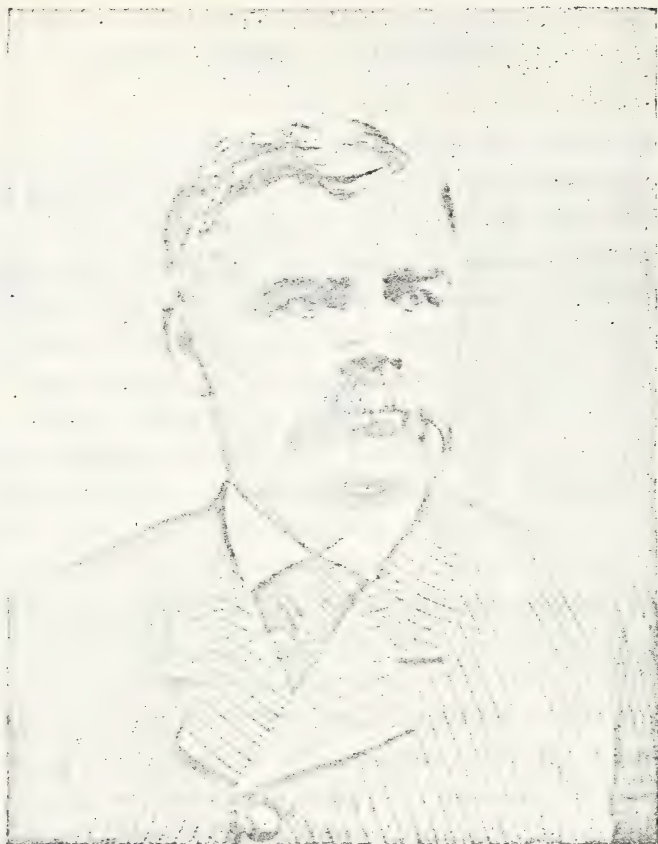
The following reminiscences of his army life, written by his own hand just before his death, is given in his own language: "I was with the Battery at the battle of the Wilderness, May 12, 1864. Henry H. Fall, who was No. 1 on my gun, was shot in the head and fell in my left arm. I laid him on the ground and took the sponge staff from his hand, ran a shot into the gun, and then gave the staff to H.



E. Hale, who took it like a brave man; and Hale and myself were injured in that same fight by the recoil of our gun, but we remained on duty until the battle was over. When we were at Petersburg I was reduced to the ranks, and was then a private until mustered out with the Battery. At the final engagement at Petersburg, I was called from a bomb proof by Lieut. Bundy to take charge of the left piece, and did so, making some very good shots, shooting the rebel flag down two or three times. Sergt. Bicknell asked me to make a shot that he could not bring his gun to bear upon, where the rebels were stationed and shooting at our men. I did so, and soon cleaned them out of their positions. Gen. Griffin saw the shot and said, 'Well done, Corporal.'"







Corp. ORRIN R. LeGROW.

CORP. ORRIN R. LEGROW.

Was born in Windham, Me., Sept. 22, 1835, and enlisted from Mapleton, Me., as a private in the Battery, on Dec. 22, 1863. Was engaged in farming at the time of his enlistment. He was in all the battles in which the Battery was engaged, and was promoted to Corporal and mustered out as such at Augusta. June 21, 1865. In the spring of 1864, while stationed at Washington, he had typhoid malarial fever, and was admitted to Emory Hospital February 26, where he remained, however, but a short time.

Returning home, he married Lucinda E. McDonald of Windham, Me., Dec. 31, 1865. Had three children, viz.: Angie Bell, born Aug. 4, 1867; Flora L., born Oct. 19, 1869; and Mabel L., born Feb. 6, 1873. He has resided since the war at Portland, Me., being for many years an extensive lumber dealer in the well-known firm of LeGrow Brothers. He died there May 25, 1889, from congestion of the brain, from which he had suffered for some time. He was a prominent member of the Grand Army. Independent in politics, and in his religious belief a Universalist.

CORP. CHARLES LAPHAM.

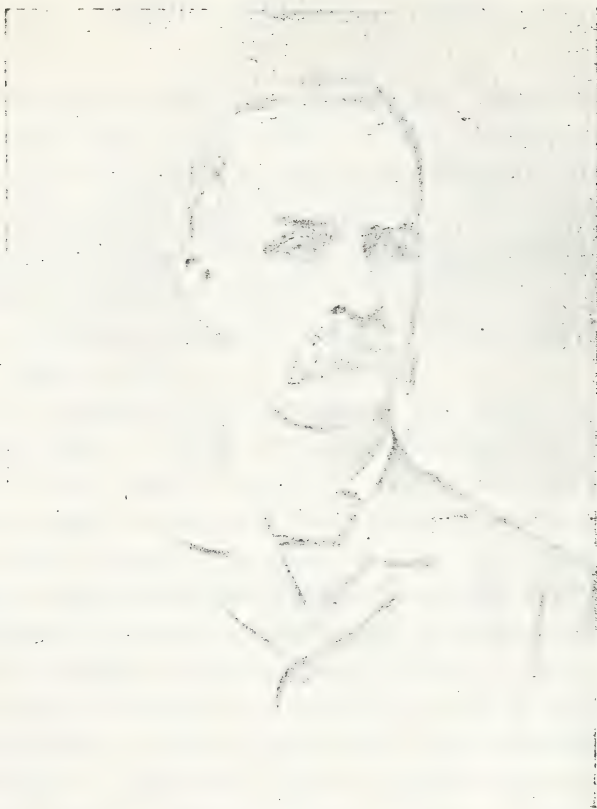
Was born in Bethel, Me., April 20, 1838, from which place he enlisted as a private in the Battery, Dec. 14, 1863, having served eighteen months prior to this enlistment in Co. G, Tenth Maine Regiment. He served until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the Battery at Augusta, June 21, 1865, having been in all its engagements except that of the South Side Railroad.

He married, July 2, 1865, Catherine B. Haines. Has four children, viz.: Mark A., aged 24; Thomas L., aged 21; Perry C., aged 16; and George M., aged 13. Has resided since the war at Bethel, Rumford, Milton Plantation and Greenwood, Me., the latter place being his present home. He receives a pension of \$2.00 per month for injury to his ankle. In politics he is a Republican, and in his religious belief a Baptist. He is a member of the Grand Army.

CORP. JOSEPH HENRY ANTHOINE.

Was born in Windham, Me., Aug. 13, 1844, from which place he enlisted as a private in the Battery, Aug. 13, 1864, having served prior to this enlistment in the Twenty-fifth Maine Infantry. He joined the Battery before Petersburg, was in the final battles, and was mustered out at Augusta, June 21, 1865. He was never wounded, but was thrown from his horse at one time, and received an injury to his back.

He married Marinda E. Story of Charlestown, Mass., Nov. 24, 1874. Has no children. His residence since the war has been in Massachusetts, Wakefield being his present home. In politics he is a Republican, and in his religious belief a Baptist.



Corp. HERBERT E. HALE.

CORP. HERBERT E. HALE.

Was born in South Norridgewock, Me., March 16, 1846, from which place he enlisted Dec. 7, 1863, as a private in the Battery, and was afterward promoted to a Corporal. He served during the remainder of the war, and was in all the engagements into which the Battery was called except that at Pegram Farm (being in the hospital at Alexander, Va., from Oct. 1, to Dec. 1, 1864, by reason of sickness), and was discharged at Augusta, Me., June 21, 1865.

He was married Feb. 1, 1872, to Miss Helen M. Butler, who died Sept. 17, 1886. Had two children, viz.: L. Musette, aged 18; and Jennie A., aged 16. His residence has always been at South Norridgewock. He receives a pension of \$6.00 per month on account of an injury to his back and kidneys by the recoil of a gun in the battle at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864. In politics he is a Republican; and he adds, in answer to the question of his religious belief, as follows: "I believe that if a man does as well as he knows how in this life he will be well fixed in the life to come. I tried to do my duty to my comrades of the Battery and to my country, and am content to leave my record in their hands." And well he may. He is a member of the Grand Army.



Corp. LEVI D. JEWELL.

CORP. LEVI D. JEWELL.

Was born in Troy, Vt., Sept. 18, 1841, and enlisted as a private in the Battery from Woodstock, Me., Dec. 21, 1863. He had served prior to this enlistment as a private in Co. F, Tenth Maine Infantry, in which he did valuable service, and during which he was wounded in the knee. He was with the Battery during its whole service, was in all its engagements, was promoted to Corporal May 1, 1865, and mustered out at Augusta, June 21, 1865, at the close of the war.

He married Miss Grace M. Robertson at Orono, Me., Oct. 8, 1865. Had one child: Mary E., born Dec. 8, 1869. He removed to Gorham, N. H., soon after his marriage, and there resided until the time of his death, which occurred July 8, 1871, the result of an injury. In his politics he was a Republican, and a Congregationalist in his religious belief.



Bugler SAMUEL Y. REED.

BUGLER SAMUEL Y. REED.

Was born in Damariscotta, Me., Aug. 27, 1846. At the outbreak of the war, enlisted in the Twenty-first Maine regiment, serving in the Department of the Gulf under Gen. Banks, and was engaged in the taking of Port Hudson: a volunteer of the storming party, and one of the four hundred who stormed the Port with such a loss of life. Mr. Reed was one of the first to enter Port Hudson, being then on Gen. Andrew's staff. His term of service having expired, he came home to Maine, and again enlisted, in the Seventh Maine Battery, on the 28th day of December, 1863, serving in the Army of the Potomac under Gen. Grant in his march to Petersburg. Mr. Reed was engaged with his Battery in nearly all battles fought, from the Wilderness to the surrender of Lee's army in 1865. The Seventh Maine Battery was noted for brave and gallant work during their term of service. He was mustered out with the Battery, at Augusta, June 21, 1865.

Oct. 5, 1881, he married Ida Carrie Thurston of Union, Me. They have no children. He resides in Franklin, Mass.; is a prominent member of Post 60, G. A. R., at Franklin: a Democrat in politics, and a Baptist in his religious belief. His first enlistment was Sept. 10, 1862, from which he was discharged Aug. 25, 1863, the expiration of term.

BUGLER WILLIAM HILTON.

Was born in Norridgewock, Me., Aug. 16, 1843. from which place he enlisted. Dec. 7, 1863, as a Bugler in the Battery, having formerly served in the Ninth Maine Infantry. He was with the Battery during all its service and in all its engagements, and was mustered out at Augusta, June 22, 1865.

He married Patience Casey. Oct. 16, 1879, and his home since the war has been, and still is, at Douglass. Kansas. He reports himself without religious preference, and in politics as a Republican.

BUGLER FRANK Q. BODWELL.

Was born in Rumford, Me., July 5, 1843, from which place he enlisted as a Bugler in the Battery Dec. 24, 1863, being at that time a carpenter and unmarried. He was a member of the Battery during its whole service, and engaged in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania and the Siege of Petersburg, being wounded at Spottsylvania May 16, 1864. He was a short time in the hospital at Camp Berry in the spring of 1864, by reason of sickness, and was discharged with the Battery at Augusta, June 21, 1865.

He married Ruth E. Howe of Rowley, Mass., in 1869. Has one son: Fred P., aged 19. Resides at Randolph, Mass., where he has lived ever since the war. He receives a pension of \$8 per month for rheumatism. Is not a member of the Grand Army. In politics he is a Republican. and is of the Protestant faith.



Lieut. SAMUEL FESSENDEN.

LIEUT. SAMUEL FESSENDEN.

Was born in Rockland, Me., April 12, 1847, and prepared for college at Lewiston Academy. At the age of 16, however, he sacrificed his college pursuits for the army, and enlisted from Rockland, as a private in the Seventh Maine Battery, March 31, 1864. Dec. 11, 1864, he was appointed to a 2d Lieutenancy in the Second United States Infantry, by President Lincoln, the promotion being recommended by General Grant. One week afterwards he was advanced to the rank of Captain in that command. But having been recommended for promotion in the artillery service, he declined the Captaincy in the Second Regulars, was promoted to Sergeant-Major, Nov. 9, 1864, and Jan. 15, 1865, was commissioned 2d Lieutenant in the First Maine Battery. At that time he was less than 18 years of age. He was appointed on the staff of Maj.-Gen. A. P. Howe, May 1, 1865, and remained in that position until the conclusion of the war, being mustered out July 12, 1865. He participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and Petersburg, and won honorable recognition from his superiors. Returning from the war, he entered Harvard Law School, where he completed his legal course. March 4, 1869, he was admitted to the Fairfield County Bar, Connecticut, and has since resided in Stamford. In 1874, when he was 26 years of age, he was elected a member of the General Assembly from Stamford, and was appointed on the judiciary committee. In 1876, he was one of the delegates from Connecticut, in the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati, which nominated President Hayes.

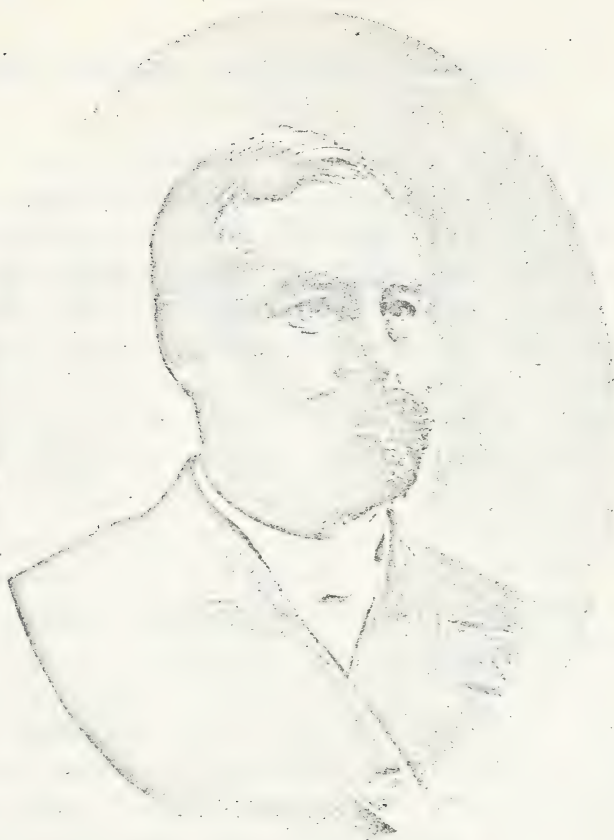
In 1879 he was re-elected to the General Assembly, and was the foremost Republican in that body. In 1884, Mr. Fessenden was elected Secretary of the National Republican Committee, and manifested in that capacity executive training of the highest order. He is still a member of the National Committee and Executive Committee, and one of its most trusted advisers. His eminent qualities as a lawyer led to his appointment as State's Attorney of Fairfield County, a position which he has held with marked success since 1880. His practice is large and lucrative, as he has been engaged in some of the most important civil cases which have arisen in the State during the last decade. He was one of the founders and original members of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut, and the universal favorite with veterans of the war throughout the State.

He married Miss Helen M. Davenport of Stamford, Conn., June 26, 1873. Has three children, viz.: Helen, aged 13; Gladstone, aged 11; and Content, aged 8. In politics he is a strong Republican, and in his religious belief a Congregationalist. He is not a member of the Grand Army, but belongs to the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

GUIDON JAMES S. LOWELL.

Comrade Lowell was born in Portland, Me., June 25, 1846, and at the time of his enlistment in the Battery (Nov. 18, 1863), was a clerk, residing at Portland, but being credited to the quota of Bethel, Me. He served as a private and carried the guidon of the Battery during its whole service, being in every battle in which it was engaged, and was mustered out at Augusta, June 21, 1865, with the organization.

He married Mary L. Smith. at Newburyport, Mass., Aug. 21, 1872. They have three children, viz.: Charlotte Raymond, James Brower and Margaret Ellsworth, the two latter being twins. He has resided since the war in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, South Carolina, Ohio and Colorado; is a member of the Grand Army, being quite prominent in that Order—in 1879, being S. V. Dept. Commander, Dept. of the Mountains, now Colorado. His business has been varied. On returning from the service he was engaged for awhile as a photographer; overseer in South Carolina; clerk; telegraph operator from 1867 to 1879; superintendent of Téléphone and Electric Light Station in Boston, Mass., to 1887, and is now superintendent of the Moses Williams' Trusts in Boston, a valuable estate in the business part of the city. He resides at Somerville, Mass., and in politics is a Republican with a big R. He is a Unitarian in his religious belief.

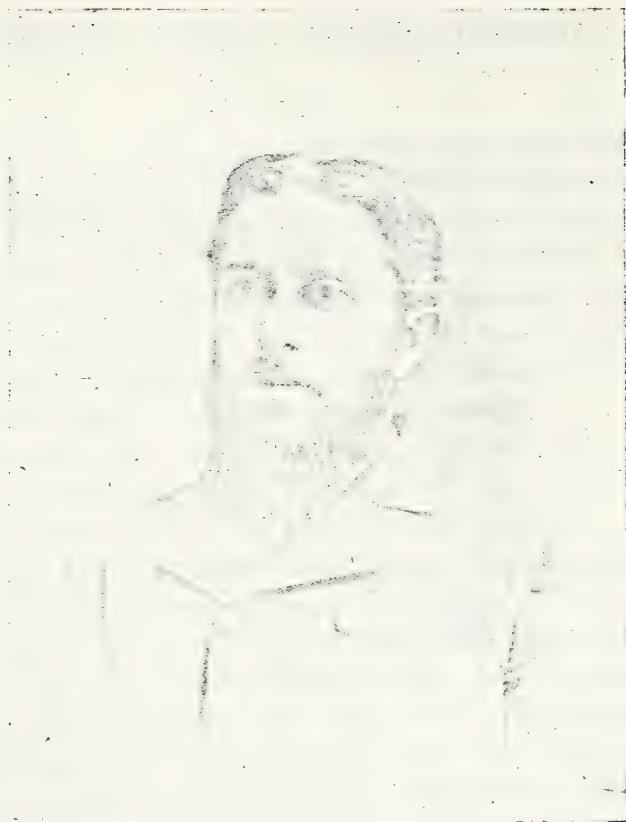


Sergt.-Major AURESTUS S. PERHAM.

SERGT.-MAJOR AURESTUS S. PERHAM.

Was born in Woodstock, Me., Aug. 18, 1844, and enlisted and joined the Battery as a recruit in September, 1864, being at that time a student and residing with his father, ex-Governor Sidney Perham, at Paris, Me. This was his second service, he having formerly served in Co. F, Twenty-third Maine Regiment, from Sept. 10, 1862, until July, 1863. He was engaged with the Battery at the Siege of Petersburg, and was promoted from a private to Sergeant-Major of Regiment in February, 1865, being discharged as such May 29, 1865.

He married Delia E. Haskell, Dec. 3, 1868, at New Gloucester, Me. Has two children: Ernest A., aged 21 years; and Sidney H., aged 14 years. His home since the war has been at Lewiston, Me. He has held the following positions: Four years as Clerk of Pension Committee, U. S. House of Representatives; one year as Clerk of U. S. Senate Committee, District of Columbia; three years as Clerk, Lewiston, Me., Common Council; ten years as Special Examiner U. S. Pension Office, which position he still holds. In politics he is a Republican, and in his religious belief a Universalist. He is a member of the Grand Army.



Artificer WARREN OSGOOD CARNEY.

ARTIFICER WARREN OSGOOD CARNEY.

Was born in Alna, Me., Oct. 28, 1839, and enlisted as a private in the Battery Oct. 1, 1863, being then a resident of Portland, Me., to which city he removed Nov. 21, 1856. He was in all the battles in which the Battery was engaged, was promoted to Artificer, and mustered out at Augusta, June 21, 1865. His only hospital service was a short time in Washington, soon after the Burnside's Mine explosion in front of Petersburg. July 30, 1864.

He married Miss Hattie E. Griffin, Nov. 9, 1873. He has two children, viz.: Lucia May, aged 14; and Harold E., aged 4. He has resided in Portland ever since the war, and for ten years was a postal clerk in the U. S. mail service, running principally between Bangor and Boston. His other occupations have been that of ship joiner, cabinet and pattern maker. He is now Superintendent of the Masonic Hall in Portland, being a member and Tyler of all the Masonic bodies having their meetings in said hall. He has been Master of Ancient Landmark Lodge, Commander of Blankfort Commandery, and is now Grand Tyler of the Grand Lodge, Grand Sentinel of the Grand Chapter and Grand Captain of the Guards in the Grand Commandery. He is a member of Bosworth Post No. 2, G. A. R., of Portland, Me., and receives a pension of \$8.00 per month for injury to right hand. In politics he is a Republican, and of the Christian faith.

He relates the following incidents of his army life: "A party on May 12, 1864, consisting of Orderly-Sergt. O. J. Pierce, Thomas S. Simms, myself and two cooks, were down by the river Ny, cooking meat for the boys, when a rebel battery came out on our left and commenced to shell us. Supposing it to be an ammunition train at first, we did not take any notice of them. Soon the shells came so thickly, we thought we had better get out of range, as some of us might be killed. We gave orders to the cooks to move the meat into the wagon and go to the rear. Just as we had mounted our horses a shell exploded near the wagon, killed two of the horses and came near killing Simms and myself. As soon as we found the horses were shot, we dismounted and assisted the teamster in unhitching the two live horses from the team. Then the boys all mounted and rode to the rear, out of the range of the shells. In the meanwhile, I had given my horse in charge of one of the cooks to take to a place of safety until I wanted him. When I went to get him, the cooks had gone to the rear and left me to get back the best way I could, which was to foot it through the mud, one foot deep; and I can assure you, Comrades, that at least twenty or thirty pounds of Virginia mud stuck to my boots, and the trip to the rear was anything but pleasant. All the boys will remember the 'Mud March,' early in May of 1864. I shall never forget that night: it was so dark that we could almost seem to touch it; and how it rained! Not as it rains in our good old State of Maine; but it seemed to come down by the pailful. You should have seen us the next morning! Scarcely a man had a hat on; they had used their pocket handkerchiefs for hats; and such a looking set of men were never before seen.

"You remember, the next night we were ordered back for ammunition; and how some of us tried to sleep under the canvas, which was as wet as though it had been dipped

in the sea. I shook and shivered all night, and wished myself at home. No wonder the boys had the fever and ague and lots of other good things! And even now it gives me the chills when I think of that night and what we suffered at Bethseda Church; where the rebels thought they had us, sure; but, after two days of hard fighting, we drove them back. You must also remember that Sunday afternoon when we were all sitting on the ground, with the horses grazing around us, when 'boots and saddles' were sounded; and before we could get hitched up, the enemy came charging down upon us. It looked at one time as though they would take us prisoners before we could get into position to repel the attack; but we made haste and soon the music of war began: shot and shell were flying and exploding all around us, and men and horses were being killed by the score. After two days of hard fighting, however, we drove them back. At North Anna River, some of the boys went out foraging and brought in some corn meal, which we mixed with water and salt and then fried it in pork fat; and it was the best meal I ever ate in my life: for rations were short and we were very hungry."



ALBERT BILLINGS.

Was born in Woodstock, Me., June 26, 1833. He enlisted as a private in the Battery Dec. 28, 1863, being at that time a mechanic, residing at Berlin Falls, N. H., and married. He was with the Battery during all its service, being engaged in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cedar Creek, Cold Harbor, Fair Oaks, Petersburg and Fort Steadman. He was not wounded; but was in the White Hall Hospital, Penn., in August, 1864, by reason of sickness. Was mustered out with the Battery at Augusta, Me., June 21, 1865.

He married Julia A. Mason, July 24, 1854. Has four children, viz.: Albert O., aged 36; Geo. W., aged 34; Charles H., aged 31, and Clara E., aged 29 years. His residence since the war has been at Greenwood, West Baldwin, and Portland, Me., the latter place being his present home. He receives a pension of \$6.00 per month, for rheumatism and heart trouble therefrom. In politics he is a Democrat, and a Universalist in his religious belief.

WAGONER ALGERNON S. CHAPMAN.

Was born in Bethel, Me., Dec. 21, 1832, from which place he enlisted as a private in Dec., 1863, and was afterward promoted to Wagoner. He was in all the battles in which the Battery was engaged. Was mustered out at Augusta, June 21, 1865. Was a short time at the hospitals at City Point and White Hall on account of sickness.

He was married, Sept. 10, 1856, to Miss Carrie A. Barstow, of Portland, Me. Has eight children, viz.: Wennie A., George S., Ellen B., Frank M., Alice G., Fred L., Carrie A., and Angie M. His residence since the war has been at Bethel, until 1870, engaged in livery business; then went to Baton Rouge, La., where he was clerk in a store one year; from there he moved to a plantation near Port Hudson, and lived until 1876, when he went to Dayton, O., and stopped one year; thence back to Bethel, which has since been his home and where he says he is always pleased to see any of the Battery-men, and that none seem so near to him as the boys of the old Seventh Maine. He receives a pension of \$8.00 per month for rheumatism and chronic diarrhoea. In politics he is a Republican, and a Congregationalist in his religious belief.





Commissary THOMAS STOCKWELL SIMMS.

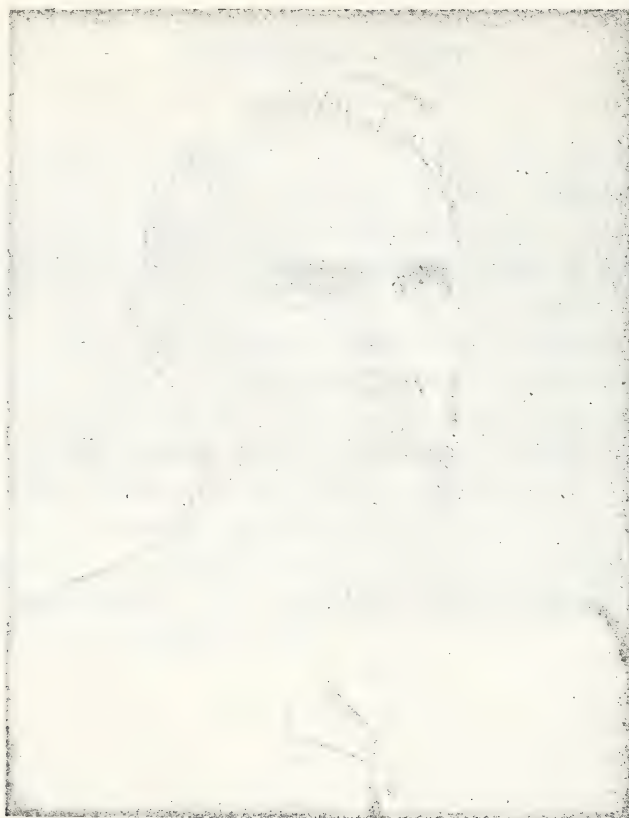


COMMISSARY THOMAS STOCKWELL SIMMS.

Was born in Raymond, Me., Sept. 12, 1845, and enlisted from Bethel, Me., Dec. 2, 1863, as a private in the Battery, being at that time engaged as a clerk in a grocery store. He was with the Battery all through its service, acting as Commissary, except for about two weeks, from September 12 to 26, when he was in the hospital at City Point, Va. He was mustered out at Augusta, Me., June 21, 1865. Has resided since the war at Portland, Me., until 1872, when he removed to St. John, N. B., which is his present residence.

He has been married three times, his present wife being Miss Ida L. Rutherford of St. John. He has three children: Lewis W., aged 6 years; Stockwell, 2 years; and Hugh Rutherford, 1 year. In politics he is a Republican, and in his religious belief a Baptist.





STANLEY C. ALLEY.



STANLEY C. ALLEY.

Was born in Edgcomb, Me., Aug. 27, 1837, and enlisted from West Bristol, Me., Dec. 13, 1863, as a private in the Battery, his occupation at that time being a sailor. He served during the remainder of the war, was in every battle in which the Battery was engaged, and was promoted to a Corporal Jan. 1, 1865. He was in the hospital a short time in Washington by reason of sickness, and was mustered out at Augusta, June 21, 1865. His residence since the war has been at South Bristol, Me., where he married, July 4, 1865, Sarah F. Plummer. Has had eight children, four of whom are now living, viz.: Frank, aged 24; Ambrose P., aged 22; Mary M., aged 20; and William C., aged 13. In politics he is a Republican, and a Methodist in his religious belief. He is a member of Harvey Giles Post, No. 157, G.A.R., at Boothbay, Me.



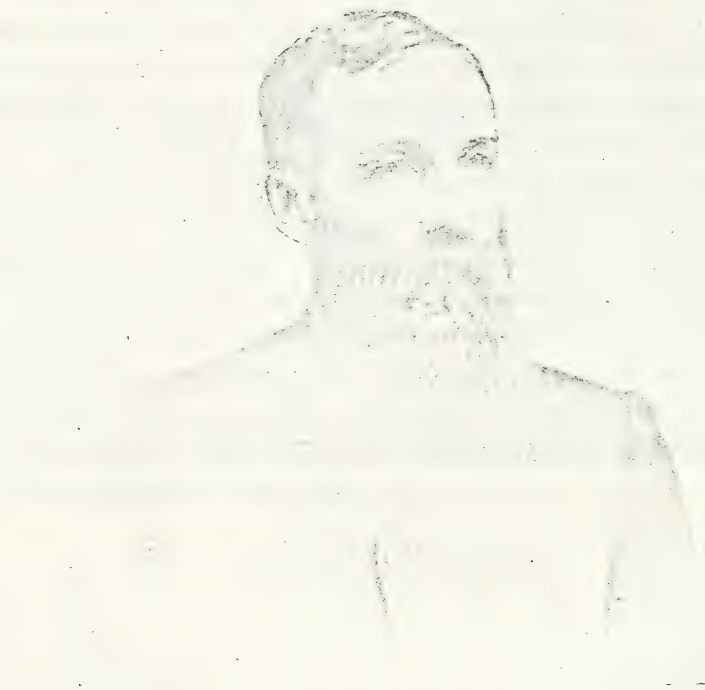
THOMAS M. ADAMS.

Was born in Union, Me., Sept. 25, 1841, from which place he enlisted as a private in the Battery Dec. 15, 1864, and joined the organization in the field before Petersburg. He took part in the final engagements there, where he claims to have lost his hearing on the 2d day of April, 1865, in the engagement of that day. He was mustered out with the Battery at Augusta, June 21, 1865. On June 12, 1876, married Rose M. Pomroy. They have no children. He remained after the war for several years in New England, but finally went to Oak Hill, Fla., where he now resides. In politics he is a Democrat, and gives his religious belief as a "Home Baptist." He receives a pension of \$12.00 per month for deafness of both ears and for kidney complaint, and is a member of the Grand Army.

HORACE BURRILL.

Was born at Vienna, Me., Jan. 17, 1840, and enlisted from Presque Isle, Me., as a private in the Battery Nov. 1, 1863, in which he served until mustered out at Augusta, June 21, 1865. He was never wounded, but was in several hospitals on account of sickness, and was in seven of the battles in which the Battery was engaged. He married Frances A. Currier, July 11, 1869. Has one child, Frank E., aged 16 years. His residence since the war has been at Blaine, Presque Isle and Mapleton, Me., the latter place being his present home. He receives a pension of \$24.00 per month for injury to face, neck and right eye and for chills and fever. In politics he is a Republican, and has no religious preference. He is a member of the Grand Army.





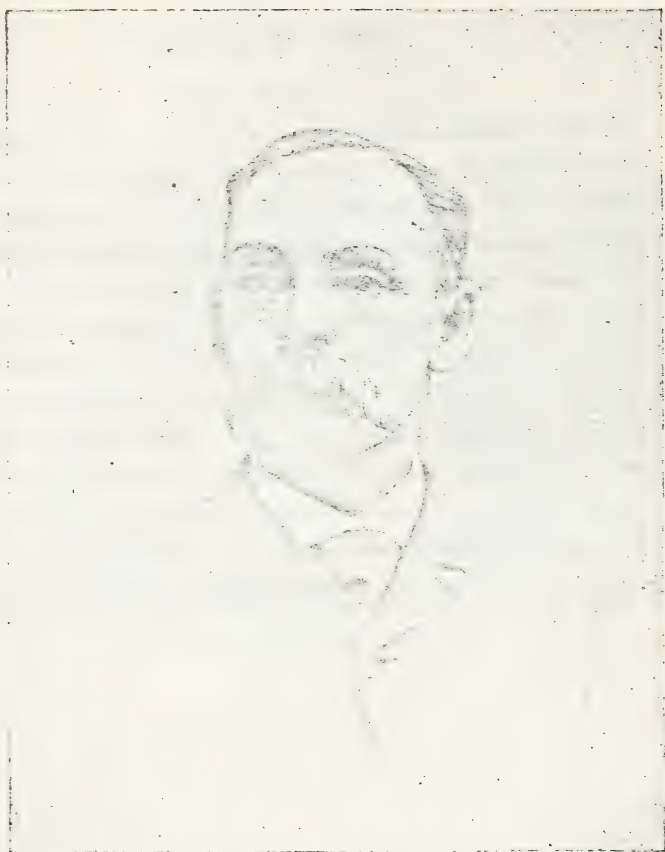
BENJAMIN F. BERRY.



BENJAMIN F. BERRY.

Was born in Wayne, Me., Feb. 21, 1843, and enlisted from North Wayne, Dec. 10, 1863, as a private in the Battery. He served during its entire service, being in the engagements at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and in front of Petersburg. Was mustered out June 21, 1865, at Augusta. He was not wounded, but was a short time in the hospital near Petersburg on account of sickness. He married Maretta J. Washburn, Feb. 20, 1868. Has had three children, viz.: Laura M., aged 21; Vernon L., aged 16; and Genevieve, aged 3. He has resided since the war in Illinois six months, Chillicothe, Mo., seventeen years and Kansas City, Kan., since 1883, where he now resides, and is a real estate dealer. In politics he is a Republican, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is also a member of the Grand Army.





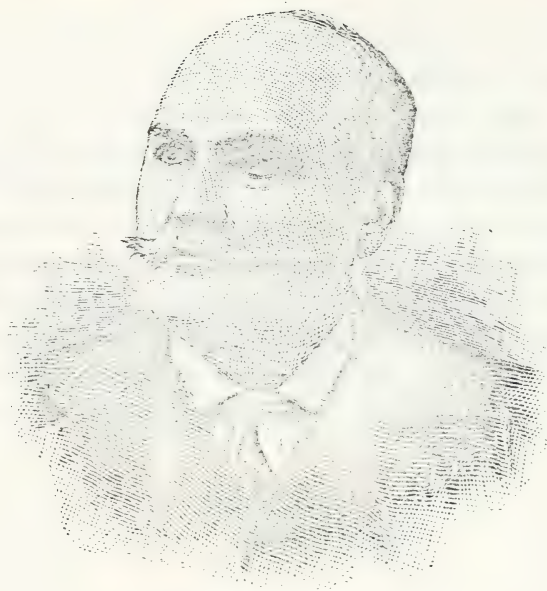
CHARLES M. BIXBY.



CHARLES M. BIXBY.

Comrade Bixby was born in North Andover, Mass., Oct. 31, 1847, and at the time of his enlistment, Dec. 8, 1863, was a farmer, residing at South Paris, Me. He served during the whole of the Battery's service, and was in all the battles in which it was engaged. In the fall of 1864 he was taken with a fever and removed to the hospital at City Point, and from there to McDougal General Hospital at Fort Schuyler, New York harbor, being absent from the Battery about one month. He married Abbie A. Griffin at Lowell, Mass., Dec. 25, 1876. They have two children, viz.: Eddie E., and Millie. He has resided since the war at Boston, Lowell and Chicopee, Mass., the latter place being his present residence. In politics he is a Republican, and in his religious belief a Congregationalist.





JESSE D. BISBEE.



JESSE DUSTIN BISBEE.

Was born in Bath, Me., in 1845, and enlisted as a private Dec. 7, 1863, at Portland, Me., where he then resided, being a blacksmith by trade at that time. He was a single man, and served as a private during the service of the Battery, being mustered out with that organization June 21, 1865, having been in all the engagements into which the Battery was called, except a short time in the hospital at Alexandria, by reason of sickness, in 1864. He married Miss Anna J. Salmon in 1886. His residence since the war has been at Portland, Me., Boston, Mass., and Chicago, Ill., the latter city being his present home. He is a Democrat in politics and of the Protestant faith, and is also a member of the Grand Army.





JOSEPH W. BEAN.



JOSEPH W. BEAN.

Comrade Bean was born in Oldtown, Me., Aug. 17, 1847, and was a farmer, residing at Bethel, Me., at the time of his enlistment, Dec. 23, 1863, being then only sixteen years of age. He served with the Battery as a private during its whole service, and was mustered out at Augusta, June 21, 1865. He was in the engagements with the Battery at the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Weldon R.R., Petersburg and South Anna River. In August, 1864, he had typhoid fever and was for awhile an inmate of White Hall Hospital, Pa. He married Susan A. Spooner, May 10, 1881. Has resided at Lewiston, Me., Boston and Revere, Mass., the latter place being his present residence. In politics he is a Republican, and a Protestant in religious belief.

The following pleasant incidents are reported of the service of Comrade Bean: June 1, 1864, he was a driver on the 5th gun, and on that day breastworks were thrown up along the line, except at a point between the 5th and 6th guns of the Battery. Lieut. Bundy gave orders for the drivers to dismount, hitch horses, take spades and build up the breastworks between the 5th and 6th guns. No one started immediately, as the bullets were coming thickly through the gap, and it was a most dangerous undertaking. After a moment of waiting, however, a Frenchman, who was on detail at the Battery, sprang into the opening and began to work. Young Bean immediately followed, making this remark as he went, "The State of Maine dares to go where Canada will." At the third shovelful a ball struck the Frenchman in the



forehead, killing him instantly. Bean then dropped his shovel and ran back, but at once returned with another of the Battery boys and carried the body of their slain comrade back to the edge of the woods. Soon after this, as he was passing the Captain's quarters, Lieut. Bundy called to him, and presenting him to Captain Twitchell said, "Captain, this is the boy who looked so white the other day when the Frenchman was shot beside him." Young Bean at once replied, "I guess you would be white if you had lost half of your crew." he and the Frenchman being the only ones in the gap. At another time while the Battery was on drill one day out by Lincoln Hospital, Washington, D. C., the lead driver of the gun to which young Bean was attached swung his horse in too short, throwing the horse which Bean was riding to the ground. In this position the horse began to spring with Bean still clinging to the saddle. The Captain, seeing the accident, said to Bean, "Why don't you get off?" "I am waiting for orders, sir," was his quick reply.



THE JOURNAL OF THE
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
VOLUME XLII
PART I
1911
PUBLISHED BY THE INSTITUTE
21, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1
PRINTED BY THE UNIVERSITY PRESS, CAMBRIDGE

ALEXANDER BOYD.

Was born in Boothbay, Me., Feb. 28, 1831, from which place he enlisted in the Battery as a private Dec. 6, 1863, and served until the close of the war, being discharged June 22, 1865. He was in the following engagements: The Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Burnside's Mine, Petersburg, April 2, and Pegram Farm. He married Ella G. Lewis, Sept. 28, 1856. Has had four children, viz.: Leonard P., aged 32, Fred B., aged 28, Rosa E., who died Nov. 12, 1879, and Clarence A., aged 15. He has resided ever since the war at North Boothbay, Me., and now receives a pension of \$10 per month for lung disease. In politics he is a Republican, and in his religious belief a Free-Will Baptist. He is a member of the Grand Army.



OSCAR BLUNT.

Was born at Union, Me., Aug. 25, 1842, and enlisted from Brownville, Me., Sept. 10, 1864, as a private, joining the Battery as such in the field before Petersburg. Prior to this enlistment he had served eleven and one-half months in Co. B, 24th Maine Infantry, in which service he was in two engagements at Port Hudson, La.; and was a short time in the hospital at East New York, by reason of sickness. He was in the final engagements with the Battery before Petersburg, and was discharged with the Battery at the close of the war. He married Mary E. Hayden of South Thomaston, Me., Aug. 17, 1865. Has had two children: Wm. O., aged 24; and Julia A., aged 22. Since the war he has resided at Brownville, Vinalhaven and Thomaston, Me., the latter place being now his home. He receives a pension of \$4.00 per month for malarial poisoning. Has been an officer at the Maine State Prison for nine years to present time. In politics he is a Democrat, with no religious preference.



AUGUSTUS BARDEN.

Was born in Stetson, Me., March 17, 1839, and enlisted from Brownfield, Me., as a private in the Battery, Sept. 20, 1864, being at that time an engineer. He joined the Battery as a recruit before Petersburg, being in the final engagements of the war, and was discharged at Augusta, June 21, 1865. He married Miss Rose Morrill. Had one child, Rose, who was six weeks old at the time of his enlistment. His residence since the war has been at Fayette, Iowa, where he has held the office of Justice of the Peace and been a member of the City Council. In politics he was a Democrat until 1888, when, as he says, "It busted;" and in his religious belief a Christian or Campbellite.



GEORGE HENRY BLAKE.

Born at Portland, Me., Oct. 7, 1835, from which place he enlisted October, 1864, as a private in the Battery, being at that time a Congregational clergyman. He served with the Battery until the close of the war, being in all its engagements, and was mustered out at Augusta, June 21, 1865. He married Marrette Storer, July 27, 1861. Has had two children: Flora Eliza, born Oct. 8, 1862; and Henrietta, died, aged 7 years. He resides at Portland, Me., where he has principally resided since the war. He was government cotton agent at Port Royal, S. C., during 1862, and was commissioned Captain in Illinois in 1863. In politics he is an Independent, and a Congregationalist in his religious belief. He receives a pension of \$12.00 per month for rupture, defective eyesight, and malaria.



LYMAN CARTER.

Was born in Dixmont, Me., Mar. 22, 1845, and enlisted from Troy, Me., Dec. 11, 1863, as a private in the Battery, serving until the close of the war and being in every engagement into which the Battery was called; was mustered out at Augusta, June 21, 1865. He was married Oct. 26, 1888, to Miss Mina Cole. Has no living children. His residence since the war has been at Lowell, Mass., Manchester, N. H., and Troy, Me., the latter place being now his home. In politics he is a Republican, and of the Protestant faith.

JOHN L. CRIE.

Was born in Rockland, Me., in 1847, and enlisted from Unity, Me., as a private in the Battery, December 23, 1863. He was with the Battery in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Burnside's Mine, the siege of Petersburg, Pegram Farm, and all of those in which the Battery was engaged, and was discharged at Augusta, June 23, 1865. He married Ellen J. Woods, Dec. 7, 1866. Has had four children, three of whom died the same month of measles, viz.: James H., aged 20, and Fred. J., aged 18, Feb. 5, within one-half hour of each other; and Emma J., aged 16, Feb. 14, 1888, nine days later. They have one living, Bert. H., now aged 14. He has resided since the war at Belmont, Me., being a Republican in politics, and without any religious preference. He is a member of E. H. Bradstreet Post No. 44, G. A. R., at Liberty, Me., and receives a pension of \$12.00 per month, for chronic diarrhoea, rheumatism and other complaints.



GEORGE M. CHURCHILL.

Was born in North New Portland, Me., Dec. 22, 1845, and enlisted as a private in the Battery from Lexington, Me., Dec. 24, 1863. He was in every engagement of the Battery during its service, and was only off duty twice, five days each time, being mustered out at Augusta June 21, 1865. He has partially lost his hearing, a trouble which has continually grown upon him since his services; and has a trouble with his back from which he has suffered since, caused by his falling across his wagon pole while on duty in front of Petersburg. He has resided at Lexington, Me., since the war, his present address being Lexington Plantation. He married Florence Moody, July 4, 1878, and has one child, Pauline, aged 9 years. In politics he is a Republican, and a Baptist in his religious belief. He is a member of the Grand Army, and receives a pension of \$15.00 per month for deafness.



ANDREW L. CRAM.

Was born in Westbrook, Me., Sept. 23, 1845, and enlisted as a private in September, 1864, joining the Battery as a recruit at Fort Sedgwick, on the extreme left of the line before Petersburg, serving from there, and being in all the engagements of the organization, to his muster out at Augusta, June 21, 1865. He was single at the time of enlistment, his occupation being a railroad employee. He married Susan Day, of Freeport, Me., in January, 1866; and for a second wife, Ada S. Walsh, of Philadelphia, Pa., in 1888. Has had one child, Rose E. Cram, by his first marriage, who is now 18 years of age. He has resided since the war at Hallowell and Portland, in Maine, at Boston, Mass., and New Haven, Conn., the latter place being his present residence. He is an independent in politics, of the Protestant faith, and is a member of the Grand Army.

CHARLES C. DALTON.

Was born in Norridgewock, Me., June 2, 1844, and enlisted from Lewiston, Me., as a private in the Battery, Jan. 26, 1864, in which he served during its whole service, being in its every engagement. Was mustered out at Augusta, June 21, 1865. He was wounded in the abdomen, August 19, 1864, before Petersburg, by a piece of shell, and was treated in the Depot Field Hospital close by. He married Georgie A. Preble, Jan. 14, 1885. Has resided since the war in Massachusetts, Indiana and California, his present residence being at Cambridge, Mass. In politics he is a Republican and in his religious belief an Independent Protestant.

JAMES E. DUDLEY.

Comrade Dudley was born in Waterford, Me., June 26, 1826. He was a farmer and resided at the time of his enlistment, Nov. 23, 1863, at Easton, Me. He served as a private during the whole of the Battery's service, being engaged in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Hanover Court House, North Anna River, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. He received a sunstroke while in the service, for which he has a pension of \$30.00. Is a member of the G. A. R. and has been Chaplain of his Post No. 104, Dept. of Maine. He married Mary E. Burns, Dec. 13, 1846. They had ten children, viz.: George A., Mary E., Clara L., Edwin D., Charles F., Etta M., William H., Clarisa A., Annie B. and Alord. His present residence is at Easton, Me. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious belief a Methodist. The following incident is related of his army life: One day in December, 1864, while stationed in Fort Hell, firing being begun from both sides, as was often the case, Comrade Dudley, with others, was watching the shells (or "turkeys" as they were then called, from the noise which they made as they turned in the air), and dodging them as they came over the fort. Getting tired, he sat down on a box to rest just as a "turkey" whistled past and buried itself in the ground close by him. The boys cried out to him to look out; and throwing himself upon the ground he awaited the explosion, expecting it was the last of him. The explosion came and he was literally buried in the mud. Some of the boys cried out, "Dudley has gone under," when, to their surprise and joy, he began to kick and squirm, and soon was heard to say as he arose from the mud, "They haven't got old Jim yet," and at the same time he held up a quid of tobacco which he had just cut off and held between his fingers as he "went under," and said, "I haven't lost my quid of tobacco, either, in the scrape." Of course they all then laughed heartily at his comical appearance and his miraculous escape. He is a member of the Grand Army.

WARREN O. DOUGLASS.

Was born in Upton, Me., Jan. 7, 1847, and enlisted as a private from Bethel, Me., in August, 1864, joining the Battery in the field as a recruit and serving until the close of the war, being in all its final engagements before Petersburg. He was slightly wounded in the head at Fort Hell by a piece of shell, but was not off duty, and was discharged at Augusta, June 22, 1865. He was married at Winona, Minn., May 1, 1873, to Miss Hortense French. Has no children. Has resided since the war at Upton and Paris, Me., and Minneapolis, Minn., the latter place being his present home. He was a Deputy Sheriff and Coroner eight years at Paris, for Oxford County, Me., and police officer two years and Deputy Sheriff one year at Minneapolis. In politics he is a Republican and in his religious belief a Universalist.



JOSEPH H. DUNHAM.

Was born in Woodstock, Me., March 8, 1830, and enlisted from North Paris, Me., as a private in the Battery, Sept. 15, 1864, being at that time engaged at farming. He served with the Battery during the remainder of its service, being in all its final engagements before Petersburg, and was mustered out at Augusta, June 21, 1865. He was twice married: first to Sarah H. Dunham, Jan. 11, 1853, who died Sept. 2, 1863, aged 28 years, leaving two sons now living, viz.: W. F., aged 30; and F. A., aged 28. His second wife was Martha J. Dunham, to whom he was married Aug. 24, 1865. He now resides at North Paris, Me., where he has had his home ever since the war. Is a member of Wm. Kimball Post No. 148, G. A. R., Dept. of Maine. He receives a pension of \$4.00 per month for rheumatism. In politics he is a Republican, and in his religious belief a Baptist.



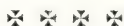
L. L. CASWELL.

Enlisted as Charles Emerson. Was born in Lincoln, Vt., March 30, 1839, and enlisted at Portland, Me., as a private in the Battery, Sept. 9, 1864, being at that time a carpenter and residing at Ripton, Vt. He was in the final engagement before Petersburg, and on Dec. 15, 1864, was injured by the falling of a log at Fort Sedgwick, while building a stable, causing varicose veins. He was also wounded in left wrist about Jan. 15, 1865, by a fragment of shell thrown from the enemy's gun while on picket duty. He served until the close of the war, and was mustered out at Augusta, June 21, 1865. His residence since the war has been at Ripton, Vt. He was married to Miss Elizabeth L. Chatfield Aug. 26, 1873. Has six children, viz.: Eunice M., 17 years; Clara E., 16; Ben L., 14; Charles E., 10; Daniel L., 8; and Maud E., 5. In politics he is a Republican, with no particular preference as to his religious belief. He receives a pension of \$8.00 per month for varicose veins and weak eyes.



SEWALL B. EMERY.

Was born in Gray, Me., Feb. 20, 1843, and enlisted as a private in the Battery from Paris, Me., in September, 1864, having formerly served in Co. G, Tenth Maine Regiment, from Sept. 20, 1861, to May, 1863. He joined the Battery before Petersburg, as a recruit, and was in all of the battles of the siege of Petersburg during the winter of 1864-5, being mustered out at Augusta, June 21, 1865. His residence since the war has been in Massachusetts, Kansas, Colorado, Missouri and Illinois, his present residence being in Chicago, Ill. In politics he is a Republican, and is of the Protestant faith.



ALBUS T. FIELD.

Was born in Sidney, Me., April 1, 1843, from which place he enlisted in the Battery Dec. 18, 1863, and served in that organization until the close of the war, being in all its engagements, and mustered out at Augusta, June 21, 1865. He married Ellen M. Field, Nov. 16, 1865. Has three children, viz.: William, aged 22; Effie, aged 20; and Cora, aged 17. His residence since the war has been at Sidney and St. Albans, Me., the latter place being his present home. In politics he is a Republican, and in his religious belief a Universalist.

JAMES S. FIELD.

Comrade Field was born in Parish Wicklow, N. B., and at the time of his enlistment, Nov. 21, 1863, was a farmer, residing at Presque Isle, Me. He served as a private in the Seventh Maine Battery, being engaged in all its battles, from Petersburg to its final muster out, June 21, 1865, and being with the Battery on duty at all times, except a short time in March, 1864, when he was in the Emery hospital at Washington, D. C. He was twice married: first, in 1862, to Carrie Smith; and the second time, to Mary J. Randlett, Oct. 17, 1866. They have one son, Arthur L. Field, born Nov. 29, 1867. He has resided since the war at Mt. Vernon and Lewiston, Me., and at 255 Moody street, Waltham, Mass., where he now resides. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and in his religious belief a Baptist. He is a member of the Grand Army.

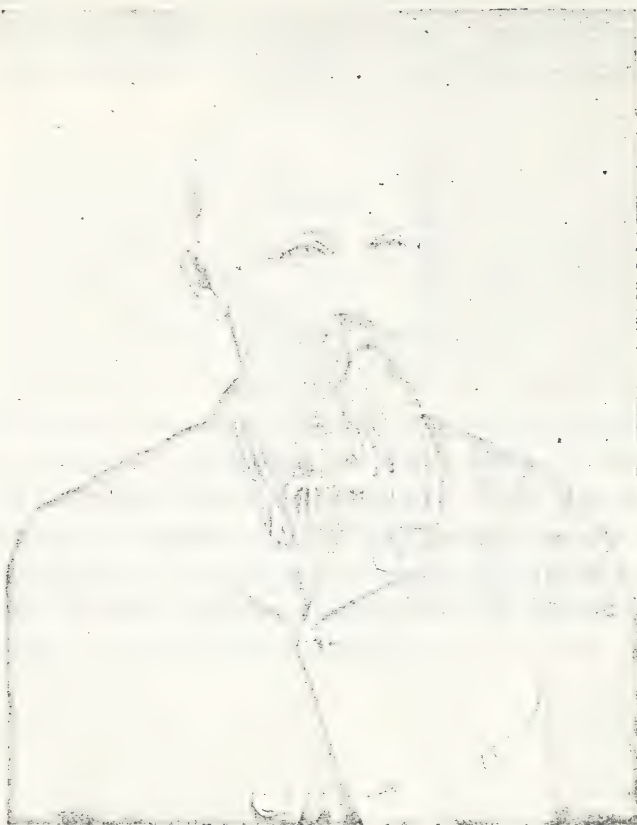


ALPHEUS FULLER.

Was born in Woodstock, Me., and at the time of his enlistment in the Battery, Dec. 30, 1863, was a farmer, living at Woodstock, and unmarried. Prior to this enlistment he had served from Sept. 15, 1861, to Feb. 6, 1863, in Co. G, Tenth Maine Volunteers, being engaged with that regiment in the battle of Banks' Retreat from Winchester. Was later prisoner at Frederick City, at the battle of Antietam, and was paroled. He served with the Battery until May, 1865, when he was discharged for disability, being wounded in the left ankle Jan. 2, 1865, in Fort Hell. Was engaged with the Battery in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and before Petersburg. He was in the hospitals at Baltimore and Frederick City, Md., West Philadelphia, and David's Island in New York harbor. He married Lizzie Nelson, in December, 1866. Has had the following children: Agina M., born Nov. 11, 1868; Myra Mabel, born Sept. 7, 1870. His residence since the war has been in the Mississippi Valley—Pomeroy, Calloun Co., Iowa, being his present home. He receives a pension of \$6.00 per month for disease of lungs. In politics he says he is a "Republican to the core," and he likes the Free Baptists.

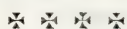
He relates this incident of his army life, which will interest the boys, as by it he became known as "Jeff Davis," a name which followed him all through the service and is not forgotten to this day: "While we were in camp near Washington and off duty, all kinds of pranks were played on each other; and one day, seeing Charles Lapham stooping over, with his pants pulled up





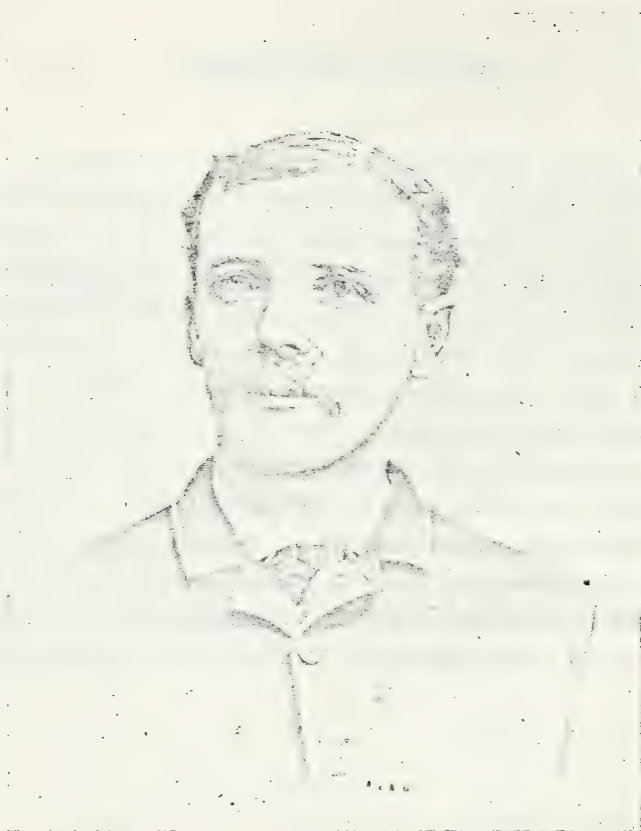
RUFUS VIRGIN FARNUM.

taut, I gave him a sharp cut with a stick I had in my hand. It straightened him up quickly, and I think he calculated at first to fight; but when he turned round and saw who it was, I guess he thought I did not know any better, so he contented himself by calling me an old villain, and not thinking of anything else mean enough, he called me 'old Jeff Davis,' a *nom de plume* I had to wear ever after; and I think I got off lucky at that."



RUFUS VIRGIN FARNUM.

Was born in Rumford, Me., Feb. 13, 1842, from which place he enlisted as a private in the Battery, Dec. 23, 1863, being at that time a farmer and unmarried. Was discharged with the same at Augusta, June 21, 1865, having been with the organization during all its services and engaged in all its battles. His home has always been at Rumford, Me. In politics he is a Republican. Has no religious preference.



FREDERICK C. FULLER.



FREDERICK C. FULLER.

Was born in Rockland, Me., June 2, 1844, and at the time of his enlistment was a farmer, residing at Lewiston, Me. He enlisted Aug. 25, 1864, and joined the Battery as a recruit before Petersburg, Va. He was engaged in all the battles before Petersburg with the Battery, and was mustered out with the same at Augusta, June 21, 1865. He married Miss Emma J. Law, Oct. 13, 1866. Had by her two children, viz.: Geo. F., aged 22, and Glen A., aged 18 years. In politics he is a Republican. His present address, where he resides, is 41 Dartmouth street, Somerville, Mass. He has no religious preference. Is a good Mason, being a member of Pentuket Lodge, Somerville Royal Arch Chapter, Orient Council of Royal and Select Masters and Cœur De Lion Commandery. Is also a member of Willard C. Kingsbury Post No. 139. G. A. R., of Somerville, Mass.



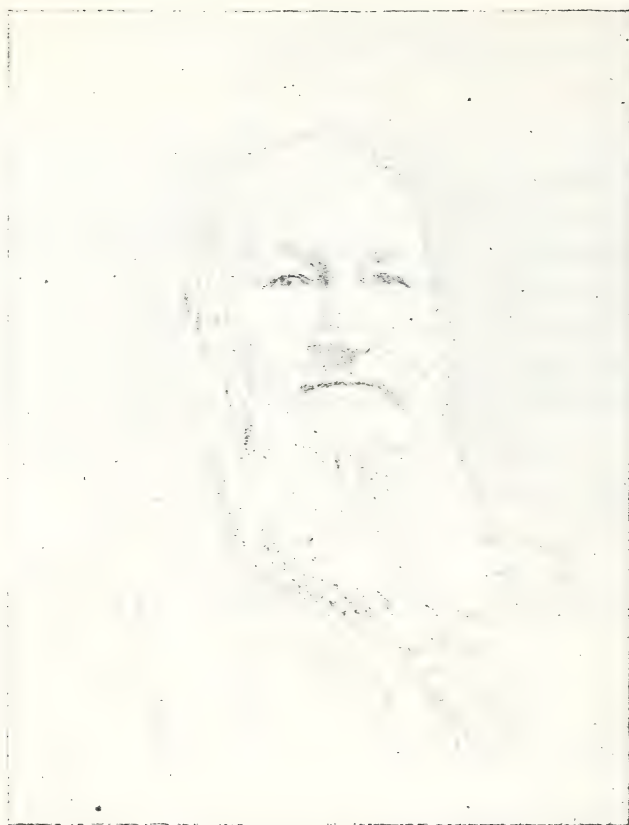
JOHN GOUDY.

Was born at Bristol, Me., from which place he enlisted as a private in the Battery, Nov. 14, 1863, having formerly served in Co. I, Twenty-first Maine Infantry, eleven months and fifteen days. He was engaged in the 48-day siege of Port Hudson, under General Banks. In April, 1864, he had his right leg broken in two places while on duty in Washington, D. C., and was under treatment for the injury. He served with the Battery until mustered out, June 10, 1865. His home has always been at Bristol, Me. He was married to Lucy J. Gamage April 14, 1861. Has four children, viz. : George H., aged 28 ; Dana D., aged 25 ; Mary J., aged 23 ; and Lettie, aged 18. He receives a pension of \$6.00 per month for disability, caused by broken leg. In politics he is a Republican, and his faith is "love and good will toward all mankind."

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JOEL GOODWIN.

Was born in Lebanon, Me., Dec. 25, 1840, and enlisted from Rumford, Me., in December, 1863, as a private in the Battery, having served nine months prior to this enlistment in the Twenty-third Maine Regiment. He served with the Battery during all its service, and was mustered out at Augusta, June 21, 1865. Was in the following engagements: The Wilderness, Cold Harbor, North Anna River, Poplar Grove Church and Petersburg. Was never in any hospital. He married Fannie A. Kennison, Oct. 21, 1861. Has had ten children, viz.: Frank, aged 28; Sidney, aged 26; Jennie, aged 24; Walter H., aged 21; Herbert, aged 19; Fannie A., aged 17; Hattie W., aged 15; Edward J., aged 14; Wallace, aged 11; Willie, aged 6; and Elden, aged 4. Since the war he has resided at Rumford and South Bethel, the latter place being his present home. He receives a pension of \$4.00 per month for chronic diarrhoea. In politics he is a Democrat, and in his religious belief a Universalist. He is a member of A. M. Whitman Post No. 67, G. A. R., at Bryant's Pond, Me.



J. WOODMAN GERRISH.



J. WOODMAN GERRISH.

Was born in Durham, Me., in 1824, and enlisted as a private in the Battery from Bethel, Me., Dec. 7, 1863. He served with the organization until the close of the war, being in all its engagements from the Wilderness to Petersburg, and was mustered out June 21, 1865. He was in Lincoln hospital, Washington, for awhile by reason of sickness, and now receives a pension of \$4.00 per month for lost sight and hearing. Has resided since the war at Bethel, Me., until, very recently, removing to Brockton, Mass.



LEVERETT W. GERRISH.

Was born in Durham, Me., Feb. 11, 1850, and enlisted from Bethel, Me., Sept. 14, 1864, at fourteen years of age. He joined the Battery as a private before Petersburg and was in the final engagements there, being discharged at Augusta, June 21, 1865. He was married at Anoka, Minn., July 3, 1874, to Flora E. Leunan. Has had four children, viz.: Charles C., aged 14 years; Arthur H., aged 11 years; Clara D., aged 4 years; and Marion Ethel, aged 2 years. He has resided since the war at Minneapolis and Anoka, Minn., the former place being his present residence, where he is engaged as a letter carrier at the post office in that city. In politics he is a Republican, and in his religious belief a Universalist. He is a member of Geo. N. Morgan Post No. 4, G. A. R., Dept. of Minnesota.



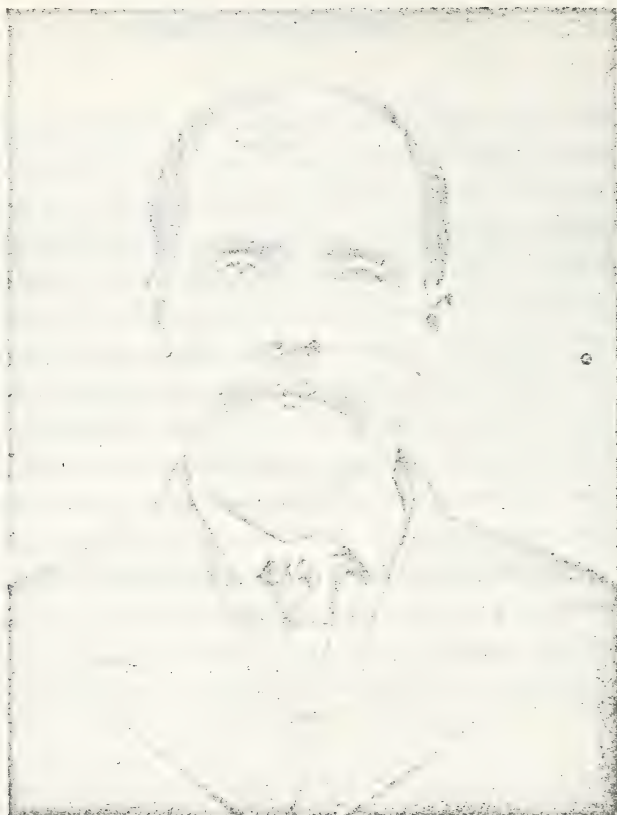
ADNA C. GURNEY.

Was born in Foxcroft, Me., July 18, 1847, and enlisted from Paris, Me., into the Battery as a private Sept. 19, 1864, being then only seventeen years of age. He served until the close of the war, being engaged in the siege of Petersburg, and was mustered out with the organization at Augusta, June 21, 1865. He returned to his home in Paris, where he resided until 1868, when he entered the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway Co., and removed to Gorham, N. H., which has ever since been his home. He has for a number of years been a conductor on the Grand Trunk railroad. In politics he is a Republican, and in his religious belief a Universalist.

THEORY

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effect of the concentration of the solution on the rate of the reaction. The reaction is the reaction between hydrogen peroxide and potassium iodide in the presence of a catalyst. The reaction is exothermic and produces oxygen gas. The rate of the reaction is measured by the volume of oxygen gas produced in a given time. The concentration of the solution is varied by changing the volume of the solution and the volume of water. The results of the experiment are shown in the table below.



HENRY H. GOUDY.



HENRY H. GOUDY.

Was born in Bristol, Me., May 11, 1844, from which place he enlisted as a private in the Battery Dec. 19, 1863, having served before this enlistment in the 2d Maine Battery, from Nov. 18, 1861, to April 8, 1862. He was in all the engagements into which the Battery was called, and was mustered out at Augusta, June 21, 1865. He was a short time in the hospitals at Baltimore, Md., and York, Penn., during his first service. He married Mary H. Gallop of Appleton, Me., Dec. 18, 1863. Has had four children, viz.: Everett R., aged 24 years; Cora A., aged 23 years; Minnie, aged 15 years; and Henry, aged 10 years. He was a seaman at the time of his enlistment, and since the war has been a master mariner to the west coast of Africa for twenty years, ending June 26, 1887, his residence being at Bristol, Me. In politics he is a Republican, and in his religious belief a man of good morals. He is a member of the Grand Army, and receives a pension of \$14.00 per month for rheumatism resulting in disease of the heart.

THOMAS H. HYDE.

Was born in 1811, in the city of Cork, Ireland, and enlisted from Limington, Me., as Veterinary Surgeon, in December, 1863, his business at that time being a harness and collar manufacturer. He was injured by his horse while in the service, from the effects of which and from chills and fever he died after the war, having been mustered out of the service in February, 1865. He married Lydia L. Libby in 1837. Had four children, whose ages Aug. 4, 1889, were as follows: John L., 51; Ellen M., 47; Edward B., 44; and Georgia A., 40. He resided after the war at Limington until his death. In politics he was a Republican, and of the Protestant faith.

APPENDIX A

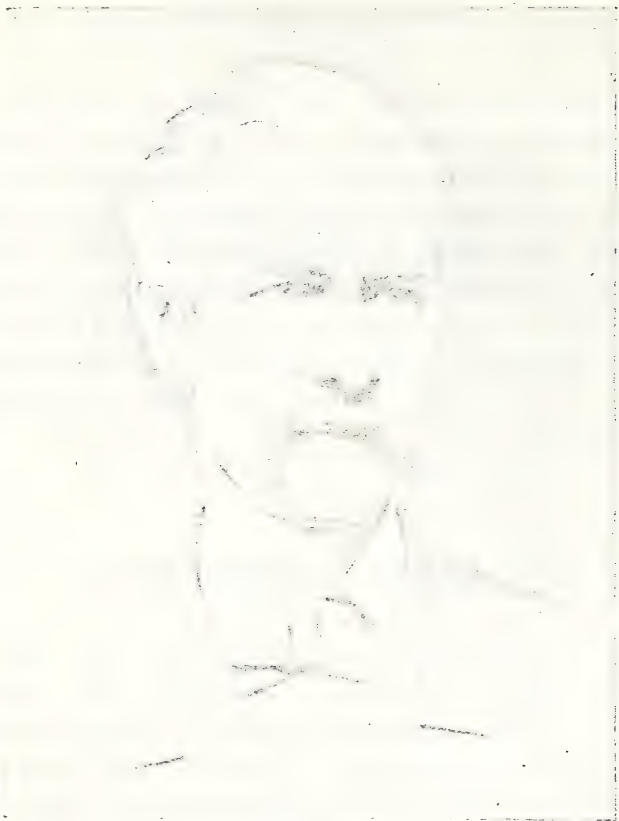
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ROBERT S. HYSOM.

Was born in Bristol, Me., Oct. 2, 1845, from which place he enlisted as a private in the Battery Dec. 25, 1863, being at the time a farmer and unmarried. Prior to this service he had served eleven months and fifteen days in the Twenty-first Maine Regiment. He was in all the engagements in which the Battery participated, and was mustered out with the organization at Augusta, June 21, 1865. He has been twice married: first, to Miss Frances Kelsey, Oct. 20, 1872, at Bristol, Me.; and second, to Miss Emma Race, July 20, 1886, at Boothbay, Me. Has had three children, viz.: Mabel, now aged 10 years; Ethel, aged 8 years; and Frances, aged 2 years. His residence since the war has been at Bristol and East Boothbay, the latter being his present home, where he is engaged as a house contractor and builder. In politics he is a Republican.





WILLIAM M. HOBBS.



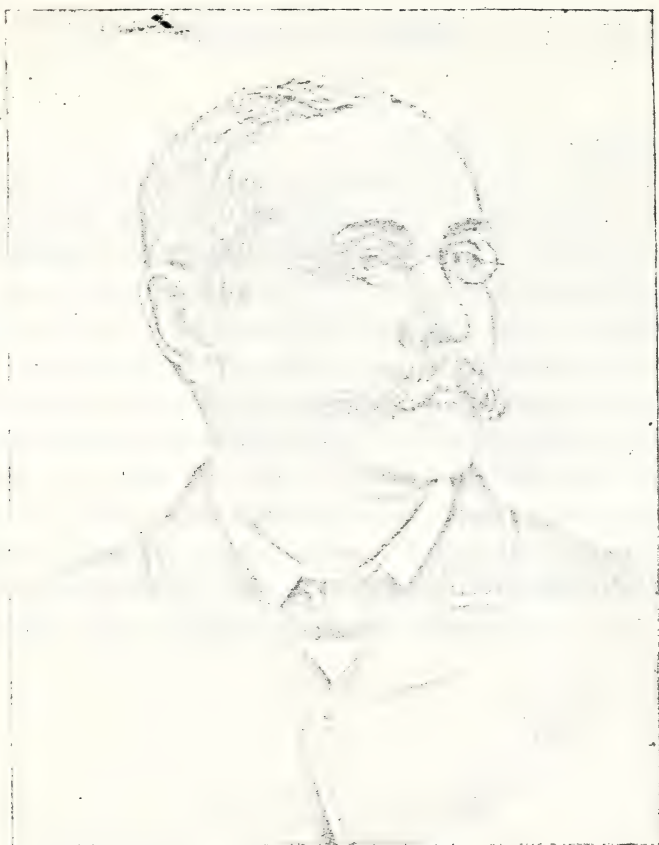
WILLIAM M. HOBBS.

Was born in Wiscasset, Me., March 1, 1833. and enlisted from South Norridgewock, Me., as a private in the Battery, Dec. 7, 1863. He served with the organization during its whole service, being in all its engagements, and was mustered out at Augusta, June 21, 1865. He married Julia A. Handy, Sept. 12, 1857. Has two children: Alice B., aged 39; and Fred A., aged 28. He has resided since the war at Norridgewock, Me. Is in politics a Republican, and in his religious belief a Methodist. He is a member of the Grand Army.



GEORGE H. HUTCHINS.

Was born in Lowell, Mass., in 1841, and enlisted from Rumford, Me., as a private in the Battery in December, 1863, being at that time a farmer and unmarried. He was in the engagements at the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania Court House, and before Petersburg. Was a short time in the hospital at Washington, on account of sickness. He was discharged with the Battery June 21, 1865, and on the 13th day of July following was married to Miss Georgie McAllister. They have two children, viz.: Fred F., aged 19 years; and Bert B., aged 13 years. He has resided ever since the war at Andover, Me., and says he is "a good old Democrat," with "no choice" in his religious belief.



GEORGE E. HOWE.



GEORGE E. HOWE.

Was born in Dover, Me., and at the time of his enlistment into the Battery was a farmer residing in Bethel, Me. Prior to his service in the Seventh Maine Battery, he served in the Twenty-third Maine Infantry, and was a good soldier in all his service. He was with the Battery as a private during its service in the war, except a short time in Sickles U. S. General Hospital, Alexandria, Va., by reason of sickness, and was in the engagements with the Battery at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Cold Harbor and the siege of Petersburg. He married Miss Nellie I. McClury of Pekin, Ill., Jan. 1, 1871. They have one child, Alonzo S. Howe, now aged 18 years. Since the war he has resided at Indianapolis, Ind., and at Port Chester, N. Y., the latter place being his present residence. In politics he is a Republican, and in his religious belief a Universalist.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF

SCOTLAND

AND

OF

ENGLAND

IN TWO VOLUMES.
THE FIRST.
FROM THE BEGINNING OF HIS REIGN
UNTIL HIS DEATH.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
THE SECOND.
FROM HIS DEATH
UNTIL THE END OF HIS REIGN.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
THE THIRD.
FROM THE END OF HIS REIGN
UNTIL THE END OF HIS REIGN.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
THE FOURTH.
FROM THE END OF HIS REIGN
UNTIL THE END OF HIS REIGN.
IN TWO VOLUMES.



ENSWORTH T. HARDEN.



ENSWORTH T. HARDEN.

Was born at Bethel, Me., June 20, 1843, from which place he enlisted as a private in the Battery Dec. 28, 1863. He was with the Battery but a portion of the time, being sick and in the post hospital at Camp Berry, and Emery Hospital, Washington, and was discharged Jan. 2, 1865, by reason of surgeon's certificate of disability, arising from disease incurred in the service. He married Abbie F. Brawn, Sept. 20, 1872. He has four children, viz.: Nellie S., aged 18; Gertie L., aged 16; Neal C., aged 12; and Edgar T., aged 6. He receives a pension of \$10.00 per month for rheumatism. His residence is at Kennebunk, York County, Me. In politics he is a Knight of Labor, and in his religious belief a Universalist. He is a member of Webster Post No. 9, G. A. R., Department of Maine.



ELERY G. HARRIS.

Was born in Lisbon, N. H., May 15, 1844, and enlisted as a private in the Battery, Aug. 20, 1864, being at that time at work in Maine upon a farm. He joined the Battery as a recruit and served with it in all its final engagements before Petersburg, being mustered out June 27, 1865. He married Josie Watson of Bethlehem, N. H., June 27, 1869. He had two children, viz.: Flavius A., born Dec. 17, 1871; and Gracie E., born Jan. 2, 1876. His residence since the war has been at Lisbon, Bethlehem, and Laconia, N. H., the latter place now being his home. In politics he is a Democrat, and in his religious belief a Free-Will Baptist.

Comrade Harris' history of his enlistment is interesting. He first ran away and enlisted in New Hampshire; but being a minor, his father refused to sanction his going, and he was obliged to return home. Later he went to Maine, and again enlisted, though not yet of age, and thus began his service in the Battery, which was then on the field. He relates this incident of his army life: "Comrade McDaniel was sick at one time and I took care of him. He wanted some milk very badly, and I was bound to get it for him. I went out, and seeing a cow, I drove her into a mud hole so she could not get out, and there milked her, getting two cans full. I shall never forget what a thankful boy he was as he drank that milk."

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF HENRY THE SEVENTH

OF ENGLAND

BY

JOHN HALLAM

ESQ.

LONDON

HARRIS W. JORDAN.

Was born in Webster, Me., March 28, 1844, from which place he enlisted in January, 1864, as a private in the Battery, having served previously to this nine months in the Twenty-third Maine Regiment. He was with the Battery during its service, and was mustered out at Augusta June 21, 1865, having been (as he expresses it) in all the battles "from Fort Hell, Petersburg, to surrender." He married: first, Eva M. Clark, Feb. 14, 1866; and second, Ella M. Dockendoff, Feb. 13, 1876. He had two children, viz.: Fred W., born Jan. 5, 1869; and Harry C., born Aug. 27, 1888. His residence since the war has been at Oineyville, R. I., Lewiston, Me., and Langley, S. C., the latter place being his present home. In politics he is a Democrat, and in his religious belief a Universalist.





CHARLES G. KENNEY.



CHARLES G. KENNEY.

Was born in Machias, Me., June 26, 1845, and enlisted from Bristol, Me., as a private in the Battery, Dec. 19, 1863. He served with the Battery during its whole service, being in all its engagements; and was mustered out at Augusta, June 21, 1865. He married Miss Addie Flynn Nov. 16, 1868. Has two children, viz.: Mabel A., aged 18; and Fred E., aged 6. He has resided in Portland, Me., ever since the war. Receives a pension of \$8.00 per month for rheumatism. In his politics he is a Republican, and a Christian in his religious belief. Is a member of Bosworth Post No. 2, G. A. R., of Portland.

He relates the following incidents of his army life: "During my stay in the army, I drove the pole team on the sixth detachment gun. Many were the long, weary marches which we had, and well I remember two or three in which I was so tired and sleepy that I fell from my horse, but I no sooner struck the ground than I was back again. I remember that at the battle of Cold Harbor, while I was going to the rear for ammunition, on turning a corner my gun-carriage upset and threw me about fifteen feet into the woods. It took me some time to right up my horses; and during all this time I was a good mark for the 'Rebs.' This was only one of the many narrow chances that I had during my army life. Still they were not all dark days with me; and I well remember some of the good times we used to have. Like many of my comrades, I was blessed with a good appetite. I was always a good friend with the Captain's cook, who used to give me a plate of beans and a biscuit occasionally. One night I was put on guard over the beans; and when the cook uncovered the bean oven on the next morning, he was surprised on finding it empty; for he had put great trust in his guard."

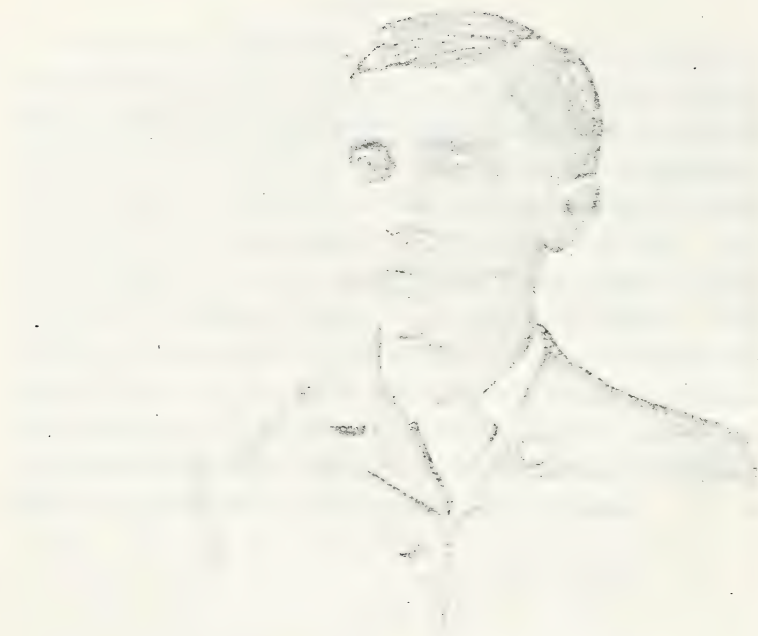
P. S. Comrade Kenney forgot to state how he borrowed the whiskey in about the same way he did the beans; so we won't mention it. — *Historian*.

FRANK LANCASTER.

Was born in Hudson, Me., Feb. 14, 1844, and enlisted as a private in the Battery from Oldtown, Me., Dec. 16, 1863. He served until the final muster out at Augusta, June 21, 1865, being in all the battles in which the Battery was engaged except that at Peebles Farm, when he was sick with typhoid fever, being taken June, 1864, and during which he was in the following hospitals: City Point, Alexandria, Finley and State. He was one of the crew under Lieut. Staples who went over into the Confederate works, April 2, 1865, to man the captured guns. He says he does not remember much about it, only that they got there and back; and he thought that a portion of "hell" had broken loose in that vicinity. He married Hattie V. Lyshon, of Hudson, Me., April 14, 1873. Has three children: Lulu E., aged 17; Edith J., aged 13; and Vaundella A., aged 7. He receives a pension of \$10.00 per month for total deafness of left ear. Since the war he has resided in Nevada, where he worked three years in the silver mines, and Oldtown and Orono, Me., the latter place being now his home, engaged as a carpenter and builder. In politics he is a Republican, and his religious faith is "Peace on earth, good will to man." He is a member of Wilson Post No. 116, G. A. R., at Orono, Me., and is also a member of the Sons of Veterans.

DANIEL H. LOVEJOY.

Was born in Medford, Me., Feb. 9, 1840, and enlisted from Oldtown, Me., in the Battery as a private, Dec. 16, 1863, being a saw filer at that time. He was with the Battery in all its service, and was mustered out with it June 21, 1865, at Augusta. He married Miss Alfreda J. Lyshon Dec. 31, 1870. Has resided since the war at Oldtown, Me., until 1873, when he removed to Orono, Me., where he still resides. In politics he is a Republican, and in his religious belief a Methodist.



ELIAS A. LOTHROP.



ELIAS A. LOTHROP.

Was born in Buckfield, Me., June 5, 1847, and enlisted from Scarborough, Sept. 20, 1864, as a private in the Battery. He joined the organization before Petersburg, as a recruit, and served until the close of the war, being in the final engagements of the siege of Petersburg, and was mustered out June 21, 1865, at Augusta. He married Sarah A. Wilbur, Sept. 4, 1869. Has five children, viz.: Ernest A., aged 20; Eva B., aged 17; Ray E., aged 11; Gladys M., aged 7; and Chester L., aged 2. Has resided since the war at Scarborough, Biddeford, Lewiston and Auburn, Me., the latter place now being his home. In politics he is neutral, and a Free-Will Baptist in his religious belief. He is a member of Burnside Post, G. A. R., Department of Maine. Receives a pension of \$4.00 per month for rheumatism.

CHAPTER 1

The first chapter of the book is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation $f(x) = x^2 + 1$. The function is defined for all real numbers x and its range is the set of all real numbers greater than or equal to 1. The function is even, that is, $f(x) = f(-x)$ for all x . The function is increasing on the interval $[0, \infty)$ and decreasing on the interval $(-\infty, 0]$. The function has a minimum value of 1 at $x = 0$. The function is concave up for all x . The function is continuous for all x . The function is differentiable for all x and its derivative is $f'(x) = 2x$. The function is a parabola opening upwards with its vertex at $(0, 1)$. The function is a special case of the more general function $f(x) = x^2 + c$ where c is a constant. The function is a special case of the more general function $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ where a, b, c are constants and $a \neq 0$. The function is a special case of the more general function $f(x) = a(x-h)^2 + k$ where a, h, k are constants and $a \neq 0$. The function is a special case of the more general function $f(x) = a(x-h)^2 + k$ where a, h, k are constants and $a \neq 0$.

ISAAC F. LAPHAM.

Isaac Freeman Lapham, third son of Deacon John and Louvisa Berry Lapham, was born in Bethel, Me., March 31, 1833. To the breaking out of the war he was engaged in farming and lumbering. He enlisted under the first call for three years' men, in a company recruited by Wm. B. Lapham, at Bryant's Pond, in May, 1861. After being in camp one month, it was paid off and discharged, the call having been filled and the Government thinking it had all the men needed to subdue the rebellion. He re-enlisted in Company G, Tenth Maine Regiment, and was mustered Nov. 27, 1861. He was discharged for disability, incurred in Banks' retreat from Winchester to the Potomac, Aug. 8, 1862; but again enlisted, this time in the Seventh Maine Battery, and was mustered Dec. 29, 1863. He was appointed driver of the ambulance connected with the Battery, and filled this position until mustered out at the close of the war. He moved from Bryant's Pond to Augusta in 1870, and was employed for a few years at the Maine Insane Hospital. He then bought a farm at Augusta, which he occupied for a few years, then sold out and purchased a large farm in Litchfield, where he has since lived, making specialties of orcharding and truck farming. He married, Aug. 31, 1854, Eliza, daughter of Rev. David Ricer of Woodstock. Has had three children, two of whom, a daughter and son, are living, both married, and both residing with him upon the farm. He is a Republican in politics, never having voted any other ticket. He, with his wife and both children, are communicants of the Free Baptist Church. He is a Grand Army man, a Granger, and a Free Mason. He receives a pension for heart disease.

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of a 12-week training program on the physical and psychological characteristics of young adults. The study was conducted in a laboratory setting and involved 20 participants who were randomly assigned to either a control group or an experimental group. The experimental group underwent a 12-week training program consisting of three sessions per week, each lasting 45 minutes. The control group did not participate in any training program. The physical characteristics measured were maximum oxygen consumption ($\dot{V}O_{2\max}$), maximum heart rate (HR_{\max}), and maximum power output (P_{\max}). The psychological characteristics measured were anxiety, depression, and self-esteem. The results showed that the experimental group had significantly higher values for $\dot{V}O_{2\max}$, HR_{\max} , and P_{\max} compared to the control group at the end of the 12-week training program. Additionally, the experimental group had significantly lower levels of anxiety and depression, and higher levels of self-esteem, compared to the control group at the end of the 12-week training program. The findings of this study suggest that a 12-week training program can effectively improve the physical and psychological characteristics of young adults.

SYLVESTER MASON.

Was born in Gilead, Me., Feb. 14, 1811, and enlisted as a private in the Battery in December, 1863, from Bethel, Me., being at that time a mason by trade, and married. His health began to fail him soon after the Battery left Washington; but he remained with it, doing all he could, until September, 1864, when he was taken to Baptist Church Hospital, Alexandria, Va., after which he was not again on duty, but was finally returned to Maine and furloughed home, where he died June 20, 1865. He married Ruth E. Knight Nov. 15, 1835. Had five children, two of whom only are now living, viz.: Ambrosia P., now the wife of Walter C. Libby of Gorham, N. H.; and Helen A., wife of Henry C. Hamon, also of Gorham. In politics he was a Republican, and in his religious belief a Baptist.





WILLIAM MARTIN.



WILLIAM MARTIN.

Was born in Rumford, Me., July 11, 1841, from which place he enlisted Nov. 14, 1863, being at that time a farmer and unmarried. He served with the Battery during all its service, being in all its engagements, and was mustered out at Augusta, June 21, 1865. He married Miss Albina Noble, April 7, 1868. Had five children, viz.: Nellie E., born at Bethel, Me., Jan. 1, 1870 (married Augustus D. Thayer of Oxford, Me., Aug. 16, 1889); Perley A., born at Bethel, Jan. 3, 1871; Dennis L., born at Bethel, Jan. 7, 1875; Orrin A., born at Rumford, June 4, 1877; Scott E., born at Rumford, April 7, 1887 (died Aug. 14, 1887). He has resided since the war at Bethel and at Rumford, Me., the latter place being now his home. Is a member of Whitman Post No. 67, G. A. R., at Bryant's Pond, Me.; receives a pension of \$8.00 per month, for chronic diarrhœa and piles. In politics he is a Republican, and has been a member of the Methodist Church since September, 1859.

GEORGE W. MARSTON.

Was born in Smithfield, Me., May 7, 1845, and enlisted from Presque Isle in September, 1863, where he was then residing, employed as a millwright, and unmarried. He was in all the battles before Petersburg, and was mustered out June 19, 1865. He married Sarah H. Ireland, June 17, 1866. Has resided since the war at Presque Isle and Randolph, Me., the latter place being his present home. In politics he was a Democrat until 1888, when he changed, and has since been a Republican.



HEZEKIAH G. MASON.

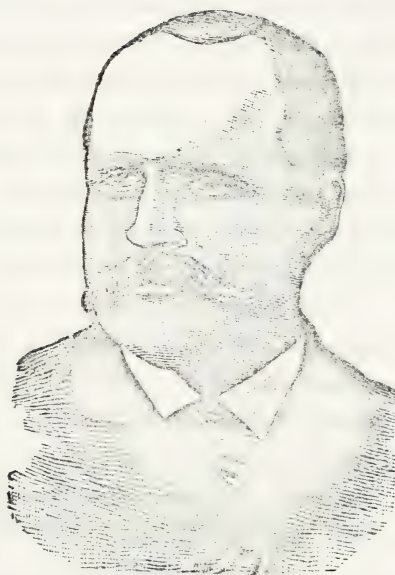
Was born in Mason, Me., March 28, 1835, from which place he enlisted as a private in the Battery Dec. 4, 1863, and served until mustered out at Augusta, June 21, 1865. He was in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and Pegram Farm. Was wounded July 25, 1864, in front of Petersburg, by a bullet through his left hand, for which wound he receives a pension of \$2.00 per month. He married Susanna B. Watson, Jan. 2, 1860. Has had three children, viz.: Luella R., aged 30; Willard H., aged 27; and Betsey B., aged 20. He returned to his home in Mason after his muster out, and has ever since resided there in his occupation as a farmer. In politics he is a Republican. No religious preference given. He is a member of Brown Post, G. A. R., at Bethel, Me.

APPENDIX B

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted on the effect of the concentration of the solution on the rate of reaction. The concentration of the solution was varied from 0.1 M to 0.5 M, and the rate of reaction was measured by the time taken for the reaction to complete. The results show that the rate of reaction increases with increasing concentration of the solution.

Concentration of Solution (M)	Time taken for reaction to complete (s)
0.1	120
0.2	60
0.3	40
0.4	30
0.5	20

The results of the experiments show that the rate of reaction increases with increasing concentration of the solution. This is because a higher concentration of the solution means there are more particles of the reactants in a given volume, which increases the chance of collisions between the particles and thus the rate of reaction.



JAMES B. MASON.



JAMES B. MASON.

Was born at Hebron, Me., July 9, 1841, and enlisted from South Woodstock, Me., Dec. 18, 1863. He was injured while in camp at Washington by the kick of a horse, and was in hospitals at Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, Pa., and Augusta, Me.; for the injury, he receives a pension of \$12.00 per month. He was mustered out June 10, 1865. He married Sophia F. Cotton in January, 1860, and had six children, viz.: William G., born April 14, 1861; Lizzie G., born Aug. 22, 1863; James L., born Oct. 10, 1865 (died Nov. 1, 1865); James L., 2d, born Oct. 1, 1866; Charles H., born July 31, 1876; Forest L., born Dec. 14, 1881. He has resided since the war in Oxford and Androscoggin Counties, Maine, his present residence being at Mechanic Falls, where he is president of the Maine Beekeepers' Association. He has no political preference, and in his religious belief is a Second Advent. He publishes a monthly journal known as the *Beekeepers' Advance and Poultry Men's Journal*.

Comrade Mason gives the following sketch of his army life: "After being injured by the kick of a horse, I was sent to the hospital in Washington, and from there, with three or four hundred others, to the Distribution Hospital at Philadelphia. From there one hundred and fifty Maine soldiers were put in charge of an officer and ordered to Augusta, Me. On reaching New York the officer received a telegram to put us in charge of an officer who was going through to Montpelier, Vt., with instructions to leave us at Springfield, Mass., while he returned to



Philadelphia for another crew that had come on, and all join us at Springfield. Arriving at Springfield in the night we were ordered to change cars, which we did; and soon after, to our surprise, found ourselves on the way to Montpelier with a squad of Vermont men. We at once hunted up the officer; but finding him in an unsuitable condition to do anything, we had to keep on, being unable to hear from our telegram sent to the Governor of Maine, and soon found ourselves at Montpelier, where we were unloaded and separated from the Vermont men who were with us, there being three hundred of them and one hundred and fifty of us. Here the fact that we were Maine soldiers, carried there by mistake, soon became known, and having no accommodations for us, we were in a bad fix. They, however, did the best they could for us, and began to furlough us home as fast as possible. The first forty, myself among the number, were started the next morning; and having no transportation, and only one or two of us any money, we were at our wit's end as to how we should get to Boston. We must go; so when the train came along we piled on board. When the Conductor came along, the first one having no ticket received a 'blessing,' the rest he began to upbraid; when all forty of us rose to our feet, and the order was given, 'Throw out a skirmish line and we will flank him.' Upon this he left the car and locked us in, and we were not troubled again until we arrived in Boston, where we got three rousing cheers and a free lunch, and were soon after provided with transportation for home."

ISAAC J. MARBLE.

Was born in Brownville, Me., March 23, 1839, from which place he enlisted as a private in the Battery, Sept. 5, 1864, having previously served in Co. C, Twenty-second Maine Infantry, his first enlistment being Sept. 12, 1862. During his first service he was in the Battle of Irish Bend, April 14, 1863, and at Port Hudson June 11th and June 14th of the same year. In the Battery he was Cannoneer in fourth detachment from the time he joined it before Petersburg until mustered out, June 12, 1865. He married Miss Joann Bigelow, June 19, 1867. Had one child, Wm. W., now aged 23 years. He received an accidental injury (an axe wound) April 5, 1865, near Berksville Junction, Va., for which he receives a pension of \$6.00 per month. His residence has always been at Brownville, Me. In politics he is a Republican, with no religious preference. He is a member of the Grand Army.



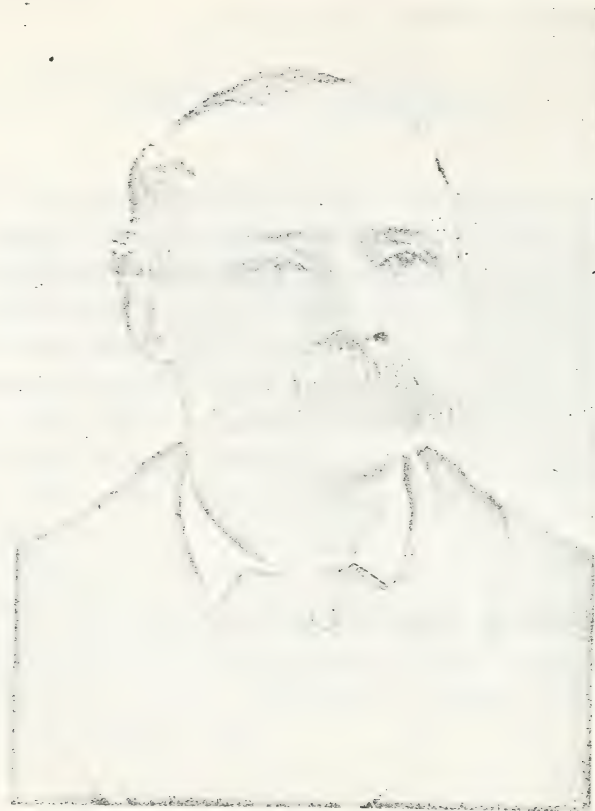


ALONZO B. MERRILL.



ALONZO B. MERRILL.

Was born in Oldtown, Me., Feb. 9, 1838, and enlisted as a private from Holden, Me., Nov. 1, 1863. Prior to this enlistment he served in Co. I, Ninth Maine Volunteers, into which he enlisted for three years, Aug. 1, 1861. Was taken prisoner at Fernandina, Fla., April 7, 1862. He was in the following rebel prisons: Tallahassee and Chattahoochee, Fla., Columbus and Macon, Ga., and Libby, Va., from which latter prison he was paroled by Dick Turner, Dec. 23, 1862, and taken to Washington, D. C., where he was in the hospital about five weeks. Being pronounced unfit for further service, weighing only 110 pounds, he was discharged in January, 1863, and returned home. In the fall of 1863, having recruited his health, he began recruiting for the Battery under Lieut. Staples; but when he arrived at Augusta, the last of December, the Battery was full and there was no chance for him to go. Anxious to join this organization, however, he succeeded in buying out a young member, Wm. L. Twitchell, by paying him \$30.00. The last named soon after secured another place; so that both went, and became firm friends during the whole service, neither of them being away from the Battery or off service, in hospital or on furlough, until mustered out at Augusta, June 23, 1865. He married Miss Nettie Adams of Bangor, Me., Sept. 18, 1869. Has one child, Fred A., born Oct. 14, 1878. He has resided since the war at Greenbush and Bangor, Me., and Cambridge, Mass. Has been postmaster and selectman at Greenbush. His present residence is Bangor, where he has for years been a great sufferer from paralysis, caused from the fever and ague while a prisoner, and for which he now receives a pension of \$12.00 per month. He returns himself a "full blooded Republican," and says that up to this time he has not caught on to any particular religious belief. He has been a member of the Grand Army since 1868.



GARDINER F. McDANIEL.



GARDINER F. MCDANIEL.

Was born in Somerville, Me., Dec. 19, 1840, and enlisted from Augusta, Me., as a private in the Battery, Dec. 1, 1863. He formerly served in the Third Maine Infantry. In all his service he was engaged in the following battles: Bull Run, Yorktown, North Anna River, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Burnside's Mine, Pegram Farm and Petersburg, April 2, 1865. He was in the hospital at City Point, Va., a short time, by reason of sickness, in 1864. Was mustered out June 23, 1865. He married Adelina A. Salsbury Dec. 24, 1863. Has had three children: Mary E., now 26 years old; Maud, 18 years old; and Mattie, born Feb. 5, 1872 (died Oct. 23, 1886). He receives a pension of \$8.00 per month, for malarial poisoning. Has resided since the war at Augusta, Me. Is a Republican in politics, a Free Baptist in religious belief, and a member of the Grand Army.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON

Printed by J. Streater, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard, 1679.

SAMUEL W. NASH.

Was born in Jefferson, Me., July 4, 1840. First enlisted, Sept. 10, 1862, from Jefferson, where he was engaged in farming, in Co. F, Twenty-first Maine Regiment, from which service he was mustered out August 25, 1863. He afterwards re-enlisted in the Battery, Sept. 1, 1864, and served until his muster out at Augusta, June 21, 1865. He married Mrs. Lucy A. Jones, June 14, 1868. Has had three children: Albert W., aged 19; Walter E. aged 17; and Celeste R., aged 15. His residence since the war has been at Newcastle and Jefferson, Me., the latter place being his present home. In politics he is a Democrat, and in his religious belief a Baptist. He is a member of Harlow Dunbar Post, Department of Maine. Receives a pension of \$8.00 per month, for malarial poisoning.

DANIEL F. OAKES.

Was born in Exeter, Me., May 8, 1836, and enlisted as a private in the Battery from Eddington, Me., in December, 1863, being at that time a millman and married. He served during the remainder of the war, and was mustered out at Augusta, June 21, 1865. Was in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Fairfax Court House, Cold Harbor, and the battles before Petersburg. Was in the hospital at Augusta, in February, 1864, and in Winthrop Hall. He married Miss Ruth F. Smith, Sept. 2, 1860. Has had the following children: Elmer F., born June 15, 1861 (died March 21, 1883); Henry S., born Aug. 18, 1864; Georgie W., born Mar. 28, 1867 (died Jan. 1, 1882); Florence F., born Aug. 13, 1869; Annie E., born Jan. 28, 1872; and Lillian M., born Nov. 11, 1876. His residence since the war has been at Winthrop, Me., where he now resides. Is a Democrat in politics, and in his religious belief an Advent.



JOHN GATCHELL PREBLE.

Was born in Gardiner, Me., April 24, 1848, and enlisted from Gilead, Me., as a private, Dec. 16, 1863, it being his first enlistment. He served with the Battery through all its service, being in every engagement into which it was called, and was mustered out at Augusta, June 21, 1865. He was twice married: first, to Emma M. Hurd, Dec. 25, 1871, who died Jan. 1, 1879; and second, to Mrs. Elvira A. Frost, who survives him. Had two children: Gertrude I., aged 17; and Nell F., aged 6. He resided since the war at Gilead, Bethel and North Woodstock, Me., where he died Oct. 31, 1890, from an abscess on the liver. In politics he was a Republican, and of the Protestant faith.

SIMON PIPER, JR.

Was born in Starks, Me., March 12, 1832, and enlisted from Weld, Me., as a private in the Battery, in December, 1863. He was with the Battery during all its service, except one week in the field hospital, being slightly wounded in April, 1864, while on drill at Camp Berry, and was discharged June 5, 1865. He married Miss Ellen M. Snell, Jan. 1, 1854. Has had six children, viz.: Calvin, aged 35; Mary A., aged 33; Nora J., aged 31; Ida E., aged 29; Bert and Bertha (twins), aged 28. He has resided since the war at Weld, Smithfield, Starks, Fairfield, and Brunswick, Me., the latter being his present home. He receives a pension of \$8.00 per month for rupture on the right side. In politics he is a Republican, and in his religious belief a Methodist.





DAVID RUSSELL PIERCE.



DAVID RUSSELL PIERCE.

Was born in Lexington, Me., Feb. 4, 1848, and enlisted from South Norridgewock, Me., as a private in the Battery, Sept. 13, 1864, being at that time a student and only 16 years of age. He served during the remainder of the war, being with the Battery in all its final engagements before Petersburg, and was mustered out at Augusta, June 22, 1865. He married Miss Lucie A. Burnham of Kennebunk, Me., Nov. 19, 1872. They have no children. He remained in Maine after his discharge until 1867, when he went to California, where he remained three years, during which he was engaged in teaching and the study of law, and was admitted to practice in the District Court for the County of Sierra, Cal. Returned to Maine in 1870, and entered the office with Stephen D. Lindsay, Esq., at Norridgewock, where he remained till 1872, when he again engaged in teaching at Kennebunk, and in 1876 was elected Master of the Grammar School at Great Falls, N. H. Continued in this school until March, 1881, when he resigned to accept a position on the *Boston Commercial Bulletin*. Remained in Boston, engaged in newspaper work, until August, 1887, when he returned to Great Falls and entered into partnership with his brother, William S., in the practice of law, where he now resides. He joined Littlefield Post No. 8, G. A. R., at Great Falls in 1877, and was Commander of that Post in 1881; took a transfer and joined John A. Andrew Post No. 15, of Boston, Mass., of which he was Commander in 1886. Was Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of New Hampshire in 1879, and a member of the Council of Administration in 1880. Was an Alternate to the National Encampment at Indianapolis in 1880, and a Delegate to the National Encampment at Boston in 1890. He is at present the Judge-Advocate of the Department of New Hampshire. In politics he is a Republican, and in his religious belief a Congregationalist.

CHARLES O. RANDALL.

Was born in Bangor, Me., Sept. 24, 1829, from which place he enlisted in the Battery in December, 1863, as a private, having served prior to this enlistment in Co. H, Sixth Maine Regiment, where he was in the seven days' fight at Williamsburg, and in the battle at Chickahominy. He was wounded on the 12th day of June, 1864, at Spottsylvania, while engaged with the Battery, by a piece of shell, which took away one side of his cheek and his jaw; Henry Fall being killed, and Wm. Bean wounded, about the same time. He was treated in the field hospital, and sent from there to the hospital at Alexandria, and was discharged in March, 1865. At the time of his enlistment he was a millman. Was married in 1854 to Mary F. Huze. Has had five children: four boys and one girl. His residence since the war has been at Orono, Me. He receives a pension of \$18.00 per month on account of his wounds. In politics he is a Republican, and in his religious belief a Universalist.



THOMAS J. ROWE.

Was born in Gilead, Me., Aug. 21, 1834, and enlisted in the Battery as a private from Gilead, where he was then engaged in farming, Dec. 16, 1863. He served with the Battery during most of its service, being in the City Point Hospital at one time on account of sickness. He married Miss Mary E. Aldrich, Jan. 23, 1860. Has had children, as follows: Herbert E., born April 8, 1861; Hattie F., born May 15, 1863; Charles A., born Oct. 20, 1867; Sadie E., born Dec. 17, 1875; and Harry E., born April 13, 1880. He has lived since the war at Chesterfield, Me., and at Lynn, Mass., the latter city being his present home. In politics he is a "Republican every day," and a Protestant in his religious belief.





CHARLES VIRGIN RICHARDS.



CHARLES VIRGIN RICHARDS.

Was born in Winthrop, Me., June 28, 1841, and enlisted from Wayne, Me., as a private in the Battery, Aug. 31, 1864, joining this organization before Petersburg, and serving until mustered out with the same, July 21, 1865, at Augusta. He was in all the battles at the Siege of Petersburg, through the winter of 1864-5, and was injured in the drum of right ear, at Farmville, Va., while firing a salute on the death of President Lincoln. He married Miss Jennie Swan of Skowhegan, Me., June 30, 1867. Has lived at Skowhegan since the war. His occupation was a mechanic; but being obliged to change it, on account of rheumatism, he commenced the study of dentistry Jan. 1, 1874, which profession he has since successfully followed. In politics he is a Republican, and in his religious belief a Methodist. He is a member of Russell Post No. 96, G. A. R., Department of Maine. Receives a pension of \$10.00 per month for injury to right ear.

JAMES ARTHUR ROBERTS.

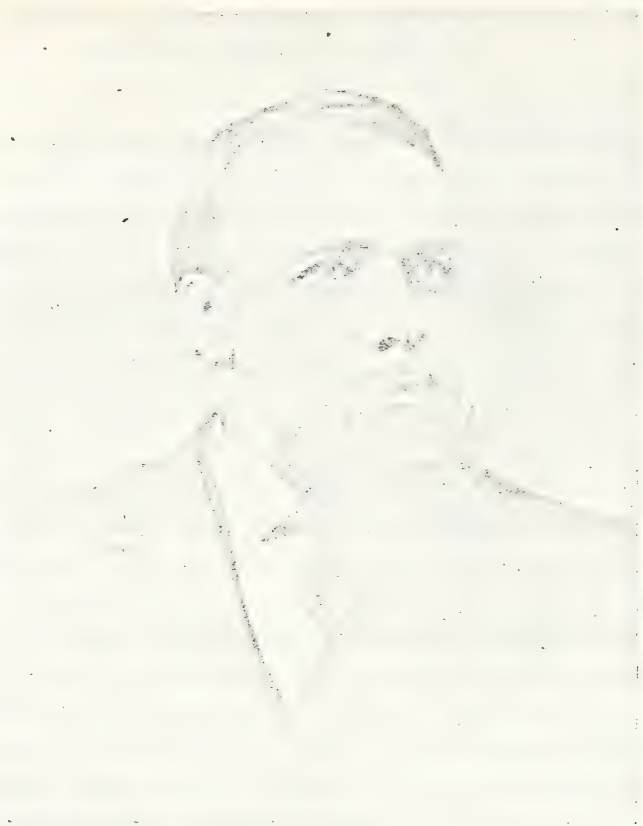
Comrade Roberts was born in Waterboro, York County, Me., March 8, 1847, and at the time of his enlistment was a student, preparing for college and residing at Waterboro. He joined the Battery as a recruit in the fall of 1864, and served until the final muster out at Augusta, June 21, 1865, being engaged in all the battles before Petersburg during its siege. After returning from the war he completed his course of study, entered Bowdoin College, and graduated from that institution in 1870. He then chose the legal profession, studied, was admitted to the bar and has been in active practice since 1876, at Buffalo, N. Y., where he now resides, being a member of the well-known law firm of Roberts, Becker, Messer & Orcutt. He married: first, Miss Minnie Pineo of Calais, Me., June, 1871; and second, Martha Dresser of Auburn, Me., Dec. 11, 1884. Has two children, viz.: Joseph H., now 16 years of age; and Minnie A., now 8 years of age. He was a member of the New York Assembly in 1879 and 1880, and was unanimously nominated for a third term, but declined the nomination. He is at present a Park Commissioner of the city of Buffalo. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious belief a Protestant, though not a member of any church organization. He is a member of Bedwell Wilkeson Post, No. 9, at Buffalo, N. Y.



GEORGE F. SUMNER.

Was born in Camden, Me., July 28, 1841. He enlisted in the Battery Dec. 28, 1863, being at that time a farmer, residing at Union, Me. This was his second enlistment, having been a member of the Twentieth Maine Infantry prior to this service. He was in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and Pegram Farm. Was a short time in the hospital at Washington, D. C., in March, 1864, and was mustered out with the Battery at Augusta, June 21, 1865. He married Miss S. E. Spencer, at Cuba, Missouri, Feb. 8, 1868. Has by her three children, viz.: Lottie A., Jennie C., and Clara B. Has resided at Cuba and at Springfield, Mo., where he now resides. In politics he is a Republican, and in his religion a Methodist.





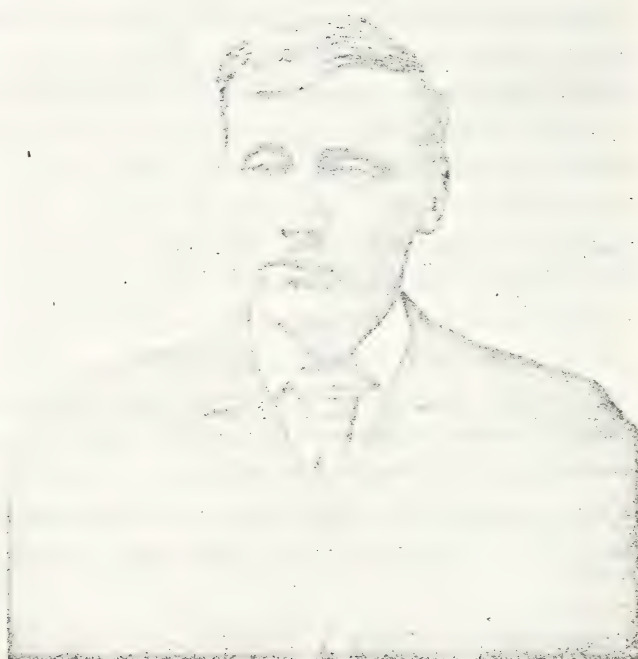
WILLIAM EDGAR STEVENS.



WILLIAM EDGAR STEVENS.

Was born at Presque Isle, Me., Sept. 23, 1845, and enlisted from Unity, Me., Dec. 12, 1863, as a private in the Battery, in which he served until the close of the war, and was mustered out at Augusta, June 21, 1865, having been in all the battles in which the Battery was engaged. He was never wounded by the enemy; but Sergt. Quimby's horse took his head for a hay-stack one night while he was asleep, at Spottsylvania, and came near eating it up. He married twice: first, Betsey A. Brann, Sept. 9, 1866; and second, Rachie P. Foster, May 24, 1876. Has had one child, Minnie-J., born July 22, 1867. He has resided since the war at Albion, Unity, North Vassalboro and Lisbon Falls, Me., the latter place being his home. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, of which order he is a Past Grand; has been S. W. of a lodge of Master Masons, and Regent and Secretary of a Council of Royal Arcanum, and is also a member of Berry Post, No. 10, G. A. R., Department of Maine. In politics he is a Republican "with a big R," and in his religious belief a Universalist. He receives a pension of \$17.00 per month for partial deafness of both ears and for piles.





WINFIELD S. STARBIRD.



WINFIELD S. STARBIRD.

Was born in Woodstock, Me., March 11, 1847, and enlisted from Sumner, Me., Sept. 13, 1864, joining the Battery at Fort Welch, before Petersburg, where he served during the remainder of the war, engaging in the final battles, and was discharged at Augusta, June 23, 1865. He was injured while on mounted drill at Fort Hell, and was sent to the depot field hospital, where he was kept for four weeks for treatment. He married Emeline Roberts of Greenwood, Me., Nov. 26, 1871. Has had four children, viz.: Rose E., born Oct. 5, 1872; Alfred A., born July 15, 1875; Loring R., born July 9, 1878; Abbie A., born Oct. 3, 1886. His residence since the war has been at Paris and Buckfield, Me., his present home being at South Paris, Me. He receives a pension of \$6.00 per month for injury to back and hip and chronic diarrhoea. He has held no offices, because he says, "We have enough men down here to hold all the offices, that are good for nothing else." In politics he is a Republican, and a Methodist in his religious belief. He is a member of the Grand Army.



JOHN THOMAS SAVAGE.



JOHN THOMAS SAVAGE.

Was born in Shefford, Que., April 16, 1842, and enlisted as a private in the Battery from Portland, Me., October 5, 1864, being at that time a carpenter and unmarried. He joined the Battery in the field before Petersburg, and was with it continually from that time until mustered out at Augusta, June 25, 1865. He was in all the final engagements into which the Battery was called, and was never excused from duty during his whole service. He married Miss S. S. J. Wallace, May 8, 1866, at Granby, Que. Has seven children, viz.: Alfred E., aged 24; Percy A., aged 21; Bruce W., aged 19; May, aged 16; Carl R., aged 14; Kenneth, aged 12; and Reginald, aged 10. He has resided in Canada since the war until 1866, when he moved to Rockford, Ill., where he has since resided. He is a charter member of G. L. Nevins Post, No. 1, at Rockford, organized in 1866, and also a member of the Eastern Veteran Association at Rockford. In politics he is a Republican, and a Methodist in his religious belief. Of his history he says: "I have been remarkably successful in business, have as fine a family as the sun shines upon, and I think I am happier than the average of mortals."



BENJAMIN F. SNOW.

Was born in Atkinson, Me., Oct. 5, 1826. He enlisted Sept. 20, 1864, being at that time a farmer, residing at Brownville, Me., and joined the Battery before Petersburg, where he served during the remainder of its service. Was mustered out at Augusta, June 21, 1865. He married Ruth D. Harris, Jan. 15, 1851. Had by her six children, viz.: Henry, Kate, Charles, Nellie, Amanda and Agnes. Resided at Brownville, Me., until the fall of 1868, when he moved to Big Lake, Sherburne county, Minn., where he now resides. They had one child, Minnie, born after moving to Minnesota, who died at the age of three years. He is now (December, 1891) sixty-five years old. His wife is living, aged sixty years. They have six children and eighteen grand-children living. He held the office of county surveyor of Sherburne county twelve years, and has also held various town offices. The following is the record of his battles as reported in his own language: "In front of Petersburg and in battle with Old Kicker, Feb. 10, 1865. Complete victory on my part: Kicker surrendered." In politics he is a Republican, and in his religious belief an Advent Christian. He is a member of Sedgwick Post No. 52, G. A. R., Department of Minnesota.

THEORY

The theory of the present work is based on the assumption that the rate of reaction is proportional to the concentration of the reactants. The rate of reaction is measured by the change in the concentration of the reactants over a given time interval. The concentration of the reactants is determined by the absorbance of the solution at a given wavelength. The absorbance is measured by a spectrophotometer. The rate of reaction is calculated by dividing the change in absorbance by the change in time. The rate of reaction is then plotted against the concentration of the reactants. The resulting plot is a straight line, which indicates that the rate of reaction is proportional to the concentration of the reactants. This is the expected result for a first-order reaction. The slope of the line is the rate constant, k . The rate constant is a measure of the speed of the reaction. It is independent of the concentration of the reactants. The rate constant is determined by the temperature and the nature of the reactants. The rate constant is calculated by dividing the slope of the line by the concentration of the reactants. The rate constant is then plotted against the inverse of the temperature. The resulting plot is a straight line, which indicates that the rate constant is proportional to the inverse of the temperature. This is the expected result for an Arrhenius-type reaction. The slope of the line is the activation energy, E_a . The activation energy is a measure of the energy barrier that must be overcome for the reaction to occur. It is independent of the concentration of the reactants. The activation energy is determined by the nature of the reactants and the reaction mechanism. The activation energy is calculated by dividing the slope of the line by the negative of the inverse of the temperature. The activation energy is then plotted against the inverse of the temperature. The resulting plot is a straight line, which indicates that the activation energy is proportional to the inverse of the temperature. This is the expected result for an Arrhenius-type reaction. The slope of the line is the pre-exponential factor, A . The pre-exponential factor is a measure of the frequency of collisions between the reactants. It is independent of the concentration of the reactants. The pre-exponential factor is determined by the nature of the reactants and the reaction mechanism. The pre-exponential factor is calculated by dividing the slope of the line by the negative of the inverse of the temperature. The pre-exponential factor is then plotted against the inverse of the temperature. The resulting plot is a straight line, which indicates that the pre-exponential factor is proportional to the inverse of the temperature. This is the expected result for an Arrhenius-type reaction. The slope of the line is the activation energy, E_a . The activation energy is a measure of the energy barrier that must be overcome for the reaction to occur. It is independent of the concentration of the reactants. The activation energy is determined by the nature of the reactants and the reaction mechanism. The activation energy is calculated by dividing the slope of the line by the negative of the inverse of the temperature. The activation energy is then plotted against the inverse of the temperature. The resulting plot is a straight line, which indicates that the activation energy is proportional to the inverse of the temperature. This is the expected result for an Arrhenius-type reaction. The slope of the line is the pre-exponential factor, A . The pre-exponential factor is a measure of the frequency of collisions between the reactants. It is independent of the concentration of the reactants. The pre-exponential factor is determined by the nature of the reactants and the reaction mechanism. The pre-exponential factor is calculated by dividing the slope of the line by the negative of the inverse of the temperature. The pre-exponential factor is then plotted against the inverse of the temperature. The resulting plot is a straight line, which indicates that the pre-exponential factor is proportional to the inverse of the temperature. This is the expected result for an Arrhenius-type reaction.

SAMUEL TAYLOR.

Was born in Poland, Me., Sept. 5, 1841, from which place he enlisted as a private, Sept. 15, 1864, and joined the Battery in the field. He was single at time of enlistment and by occupation a farmer. Was with the Battery in the battles before Petersburg, and served until the close of the war, being mustered out at Augusta, June 21, 1865. He married Olive J. Knight, July 3, 1865. Has always resided at Poland. In politics he is a Republican.

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WILLIAM L. TWITCHELL.



WILLIAM L. TWITCHELL.

Was born in Bethel, Me., Aug. 17, 1844, from which place he enlisted in the Battery in December, 1863, as a private. He was among the 150 selected from a much larger number recruited for this service; and being offered \$30.00 for his place, he sold it to A. B. Merrill, and returned home to Bethel, his parents feeling that they could not spare him. But even then he was bound to go with his brother Albert, who was a member of the Battery; and returning to Augusta, he somehow secured a place, for some cause made vacant, and was mustered in. He served during the whole service of the Battery, was never absent on furlough or by reason of sickness, nor was he ever off duty from any cause. On the return march from Farmville, at the close of hostilities, he became heated by over-marching in the hot sun; and though he did not give up, but returned and was mustered out with the Battery in June, 1865, he gradually failed, and in spite of all that was done to save him, he died at his home in Bethel, July 7, 1867. He received a pension, early granted to him on account of the injury received in the service, which was transferred to his mother after his demise. In politics he was a Republican, and a Liberal in his religious belief.



AUSTIN F. TWITCHELL.



AUSTIN F. TWITCHELL.

Was born in Bethel, Me., April 13, 1845, from which place he re-enlisted, as a private in the Battery, in the fall of 1863, having served prior to this enlistment in the Fourth Maine Battery, in which he enlisted December 16, 1861, and was discharged March 7, 1863, for disability. He was in the following engagements with the Fourth Battery, viz.: Second Bull Run, Cedar Mountain, Harper's Ferry, Fairfax Court House, Rappahannock Station, Pope's Retreat and Antietam. Was in all the engagements of the Seventh Battery, and was mustered out finally at Augusta, June 21, 1865. He has been twice married: first, to Miss Anna L. McCalla, in March, 1866 (and who died in March, 1875); second, to Miss Sarah O'Donnell, of Portland, in December, 1879, by whom he has five children living, viz.: Frank Q., aged 12; Fred S., aged 9; Margie L., aged 7; Blanche J., aged 3; and Philip C., aged 1. He resided at Bethel and at Auburn a short time after the war, but for many years has resided in Portland, his present home. He is a member of the Grand Army, a Liberal in his religious sentiments, with no political preference. He now receives a pension of \$12.00 per month for injury to the spine.



FRANK S. WADE.

Was born in South Norridgewock, Me., Dec. 21, 1845, from which place he enlisted as a private in the Battery Dec. 12, 1863, having previously served nine months in Co. K., Twenty-first Maine Volunteers. He was in the following engagements: Port Hudson, May 27, 1863, and Port Hudson, June 14, 1863; the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Burnside's Mine, Pegram Farm and the fall of Petersburg. Was discharged June 25, 1865. He receives a pension of \$12.00 per month for injury to left hip, resulting in sciatic rheumatism. Among important facts connected with his military history, he says: "I can say I was the first man in Fort Mahone who belonged to the artillery branch of the service. I went across about 4 o'clock on the 2d of April, by orders of General Parks, who was wounded about ten minutes after I got back." He has lived at South Norridgewock ever since the war. Was married to Alice M. Day Jan. 1, 1871. Has had five children, viz.: May S., aged 18; Harry S., aged 16; Frank E., aged 15; Fred E., aged 13; and Flossie, aged 6. In politics he is a Republican, and in his religious belief a Methodist. He is a member of Post 58, G. A. R., Department of Maine.



ALFRED B. WYMAN.

Private Wyman was born in Webster, Me., July 27, 1846, where he has ever since resided. He enlisted Dec. 3, 1863, his occupation being a farmer at the time of his enlistment. He was in every battle in which the Battery was engaged, and was mustered out with the Battery at Augusta, June 21, 1865. He married Miss Angelia Hewey, also of Webster, Jan. 18, 1871. They have no children. Comrade Wyman was for a time in the hospital at Bedloe's Island, and at Augusta, Me., in June, 1864, and is now a pensioner by reason of chronic diarrhoea and chills and fever, at \$6.00 per month. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion a Universalist. He is a member of Berry Post No. 10, G. A. R., at Lisbon, Me.





HARVEY H. WEBBER.



HARVEY H. WEBBER.

Was born in Bristol, Me., Nov. 22, 1844, from which place he enlisted as a private in the Battery Dec. 25, 1863, and served until the final muster out at Augusta, June 21, 1865, being in every battle in which the Battery was engaged. His only hospital service was at the Camp Barry hospital, Washington, D. C. He says that the most important event he remembers was the charge of the third and fourth detachments, made at Petersburg under Lieut. Staples, on the day the rebels evacuated their position opposite Fort Hell, April 2, 1865, and that he got out alive. He married Miss Sarah F. Denham of New Bedford, Mass., May 25, 1876. Had four children, viz.: James W., born July 4, 1878; Florence May, born Aug. 13, 1880; Julia P., born Aug. 1, 1882; and George H., born Dec. 24, 1883. His residence since the war has been at Bristol and Boothbay, Me., until 1872, and since, at New Bedford, Mass., where he now resides, being a master of steamers. In politics he is a "straight Republican," and gives this as his religious belief: "To do as I would have others do to me." He receives a pension of \$8.00 per month, and is a member of the Grand Army.

Speaking of our service in Fort Hell, he says: "I remember things that happened there as though they happened only yesterday. I think I can still hear the cries of a poor fellow who belonged to the Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers, who had both arms and both legs broken by a piece of shell, and who lived only forty-eight hours; and the ludicrous sight of the fellow limping around, assisted by a fellow soldier who had his

ear cut off as smooth as if done with a knife; and our last day in the fort (Sunday, April 2), after sleeping alongside of our guns for two or three nights, with our accouterments on, all ready for anything that might come. We had fired until ordered to stop, as our side had gained the Confederates' breastworks, with the rebels on one side and the boys in blue on the other. About 8 or 9 o'clock the Sixty-first Massachusetts came up from City Point to Fort Sedgwick, and formed in line in front and charged across to the Confederate works, losing nearly one-third of their number; and they were followed by a Pennsylvania Regiment of Zouaves, who did not get beyond our picket line, although their Color Sergeant had advanced some hundred feet and planted the glorious Stars and Stripes."

Speaking of his enlistment and how he secured a place in the Battery, he says: "When we came to be mustered in, there were more than were wanted to make up the Battery. We were all called out; and the number of men wanted were selected by Sergeant Willis. It so happened that he rejected me. I guess he thought I would not make a good soldier; but being determined to go, I then went to Capt. A. B. Twitchell, and told him I had enlisted to go to the war, and that I wanted to go in the Seventh Maine Battery, Volunteers. He asked me some few questions, and then said, 'Wellber, you shall go with us.' I thanked him kindly, and withdrew. But many times after that, during our service, I had occasion to wish that he had been of the same mind as Sergeant Willis."



FREELAND YOUNG.

Was born in Paris, Me., Feb. 8, 1844, from which town he enlisted in the Battery as a private, Nov. 12, 1863, having formerly served in Co. F, Twenty-third Maine Regiment, from Sept. 10, 1862, until July 15, 1863. He was with the Battery in all its engagements, until sent to the depot field hospital before Petersburg, on account of a kick received from a horse, while on guard, for which injury he receives a pension of \$10.00 per month. He was a short time in several hospitals by reason of sickness, viz.: Camp Barry, Washington (in April, 1864), City Point, Va., Brattleboro, Vt., and Coney Hospital at Augusta, Me., and was finally discharged July 27, 1865. He married Evelyn O. Dudley, of Woodstock, Me., Nov. 17, 1869. Has one child, Walter P., aged 18 years. He has resided since the war at Paris, Bryant's Pond and Norway, Me., the latter place being his present home. In politics he is a Republican, and in his religious belief a Universalist. He is a member of Harry Rust Post No. 54, G. A. R., at Norway, Me.

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THE UNION SOLDIER'S DEATH.

READ BY

CHARLES V. RICHARDS,

Private in the Seventh Maine Battery,

AT THEIR RE-UNION,

Skowhegan, Me., Sept. 15, 1891.

Witness a soldier's death!

As dies a perfect summer day
In evening's breeze and flower-scented breath,
A soldier passed away.
His battle's fought -- and ended is the strife;
He yields the sacrifice -- a patriotic life.

He died without a wail;
His noble soul, strengthened by faith and trust
In Christ the Saviour, looked beyond the veil
(As all true soldiers must),
And saw the angel scribe his name enroll
In heaven, on God's Grand Army scroll.

Perchance on field of strife
And bloody carnage he was smitten low;
Unconquered he has freely given his life
That all the world may know
The Union's saved. At Liberty's command
His blood triumphant cries, "For Freedom, stand!"

Perchance in hospital,
On bed of pain, and far from friends and home,
'Mid groans and tears he listens to the call:
"Brave, faithful soldier, come!"
His only aim in life and mission high,
At duty's call in Freedom's cause to die.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF LINCOLN

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON

1704

Printed by J. Streater, at the

Sign of the Sun in St. Dunstons Church

in Fleet Street

and by W. Baskin, at the

Sign of the Anchor in Old Bailey

and by J. Smith, at the

Sign of the Crown in St. Dunstons Church

in Fleet Street

and by J. Smith, at the

Sign of the Crown in St. Dunstons Church

in Fleet Street

and by J. Smith, at the

Sign of the Crown in St. Dunstons Church

in Fleet Street

Perchance, alas, his fate
To captive die in Southern "prison hell;"
Victim of cowardly and murderous hate,
Starvation him befel!
Tempted with life, Confederate to turn,
His brave, indignant soul their offers spurn.

May be his privilege
Through years of usefulness to stay
Till wearied with the burden of old age;
Then filled with gladness lay
The armor off: while angel hands reach down
And place upon his brow the victor's crown.

To know the victory won,
And cheerful pass the sentinel of death,
We must have knowledge of our duty done:
Comrades, be this our death!
'T will crown our memories with our country's praise,
And will resound through all re-union days.



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POEM

WRITTEN BY

QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANT A. S. TWITCHELL,

FOR THE

RE-UNION OF 1882,

BUT UNDELIVERED, BY REASON OF THE RE-UNION NOT TAKING PLACE.

I am not a poet, and can hardly see
Why this task of a poem should fall on me;
But since such is the order, I must obey —
A soldier when ordered has nothing to say
In excuse of his duty: he's bound to make
The best of his service. I have had to take
Bad quinine when all my senses rebelled,
Because in the hospital it had been held
That quinine was potent for every ill
That man was heir to; and so they did fill
Our stomachs up full, and the dose they'd double
If we made complaints or caused any trouble
About taking the stuff. I hope you will be
As true soldiers now, and as patient with me
As you were with the doctors, and take my rhyme
As patiently as then you took their quinine.
We had a war once, as you all do well know,
And something or other induced you to go;
Some for the great fame that in battle is won,
Hoping you might turn out like George Washington;
Some for the greenbacks that our Uncle Sam gave,
Or the bounties he paid the drafting to save;
While some out of pure love of their country went,
The saving our nation their earnest intent —



And of this class there went out in sixty-three
The best lot of fellows you ever did see:
Some who had been tried, and had never denied,
And were ready again, when called, to be tried;
While some were just green,— of which class I was one,—
Who never had fired a very big gun.
But all of us meant to do all that we could,
And we left our loved homes as soldier boys should,
Upheld and strengthened by the prayers and the tears
Of our loved ones — our guidon midst hopes and fears.
We were mustered in as the bold Seventh Maine,
A hundred and fifty strong boys; and there came
Many more like them, anxious to be enrolled
Among our number; and I have been told
That greenbacks were really paid freely by some
To secure a place near our life and our drum:
For there was not in all the old Pine Tree State
A company raised, either early or late,
Enlisted from workshop, school, college, or farm,
With brighter prospects; and there can be no harm
In now boasting of it: for such is our pride.
The Seventh Maine Battery was known far and wide
For its good and true men, and wherever found
They were true to duty. I can look around
Me today, and see in your faces the glow
Of life that I saw there twenty years ago;
For age has not withered, nor has time defaced
The manhood that then every countenance graced:
And so long as I live I shall think the same
Of my old comrades of the Seventh Maine.
I wish that the muses would give me power
To weave into rhyme, for a full solid hour,
The camping, the marching, the soldier-boy life,
We endured together, when treason was rife:
While, loyal, we carried the Stripes' and the Stars,
Which were never replaced by the Stars and Bars.
You know how we camped on Augusta's fair soil.
Were mustered, equipped and got ready for toil;
How we went from that camp and journeyed until
We came into quarters on Capitol Hill.

In Washington, where for a time we remained,
And in the artillery tactics were trained.
Drilling, parading and the life in the camp
Being daily our portion; when orders to tramp
Found us ready and willing to leave the place,
Which before and since has been often disgraced
By Congressmen sent out our laws to provide—
Laws needed to maintain our country the pride
And boast of our people; but sad was the day
They voted each other that unearned back pay.
And to my mind and yours how much sadder still
That more infamous River and Harbor Bill,
Which in spite of Arthur has become a law,
Destined its thousands and tens of thousands to draw
From the public crib, to give fortunes to few,
Which is most all the good it can ever do;
While many poor soldier boys have got the bounce,
Because in the treasury there's not an ounce
Of appropriation to pay for their toil.
All which is because of this great game of Hoyle
They play in Congress, and in which, though so hard,
The suckers, not soldiers, hold the winning card.
And then with what wisdom they guard every bill,
That has the word "soldier" or "pension," until
The few friends we have are in luck to get through
A portion of what is the poor soldiers' due;
And of that they'll be robbed if collected through
The army of buzzards so well known to you
As Washington claim agents; for every mail
Brings us something to tell how they never fail
To watch every move, and to guard with great care
Our bounties and pensions, while nothing they spare
To rope in our cases, and also our tin,
And finally, moreover, to rope us all in.
But what am I doing? I've wandered away
From the subject which calls out my muses today.
For you, my brave comrades, don't need to be told
Of the evils at Washington, so manifold.
All of you know,—besides, 'tis better, I think,
On warm days like this, not to stir up a stink.

Well, we went to the front, through the "Wilderness" led,
Where the fields and the forests were strewn with the dead;
Where the rebels, contesting each foot of the ground,
Made the pathway a bloody one, and all around
Were the war's dread alarms; but we journeyed through,
Till the spires of Petersburg came into view.
'Twas a-marching by day and a-camping by night,
In the front line of battle, with rebels in sight.
'Twas a sleeping *on* arms, not so pleasant repose
As sleeping *in* arms: every one of you knows
How that is yourself; and you also know well,
The music you heard of the minnie and shell
Was not half so sweet as a love song; but yet,
Like the love song, you had to get used to it;
But when weary and worn, 'tis my fond belief
The minnie would bring us the quickest relief.
I'm wandering again, yet I do not wonder:
'Twas just so in war times; 'tis true, by thunder,
That, though a fierce warrior, I never was killed;
And I never killed others, for 'twas so willed,
That when I got ready to fire at the foe,
'Twas just my bad luck to be ordered to go
To the rear; and I've not a doubt today,
But many a life was saved in that way.
My own was, at least, notwithstanding the fact
That the hospital surgeons, taking contract
To kill all they could, and thus add to their store:
For dead men eat less, and they made so much more
By killing than curing, that with will less strong,
My soul would long since have been marching along
With good old John Brown; but I battled for life,
And saved what is left from their scalping knife.
But in such condition that I envy much
The boy who returned with a sling or a crutch,
Whose good fortune it was to be strong and well,
Losing only a limb: while no one can tell
The life-long suffering of those who were ill
But those who thus suffered, and who suffer still.
We went into camp near the old Pegram house:
And that is the place where I caught my first louse.

Where Peirce, my good tent-mate, so valiantly fought
To keep off these wretches, as all of us ought
To have done; but they came so hungry and thick,
And multiplied faster than we could pick,
That oft-times they conquered. How true is the song,
"For the battle is not always to the strong;"
And a little louse in the seam of your pants,
Has often made many of you swear and dance;
There's but one good thing of a louse I recall —
It respected no one, but went for us all,
"Though Howard and some that were prouder than I
Would never admit that a louse e'er came nigh.
And so the time passed, with its trials and sport,
On duty as ordered, in camp, field and fort:
No more about which I will now stop to tell,
Till we entered at last the bowels of "Hell."
And there for long months in the heat of the fray,
Our guns were kept echoing day after day,
And the Lord only knows how many were slain
By shots sent from "Hell" by the bold Seventh Maine.
One Sunday, how well I remember that day! —
The last, but not least, in that terrible fray:
'Twas when the Confederacy, breathing its last,
In its death throes such fearful destruction cast
On all in its reach, that we thought, for a spell,
The watchers would die, and the corpse would get well.
But soon all was over—the spirit had fled.
And so had the rebels with Lee at their head,
And joining the chase were our bold Seventh boys,
Till at Farmville they met a new kind of noise:
'Twas the cry of victory, sent echoing back
From Appomattox Court House, over the track
Of our victorious hosts, which glad refrain
On the breeze of heaven, again and again,
Was carried Northward, until o'er hill and dale
The Angel of Peace spread the beautiful veil
Of joy and peace; and hearts so weary and sad,
Waiting and watching for loved ones, were made glad
By the glorious news; while all through the ranks,
From private to general, arose many thanks

To Him who had led them through battle and blood,
And through—what was deeper—Virginia mud;
Through darkness and gloom, by His great, strong right hand,
Into the bright light of an unsevered land.
It was over: and turning our cannon around,
We soon were re-marching the old battle-ground;
But oh, what a change! there was nothing to fear:
No foe to the front, not a foe in the rear;
The minnie ball's music, and cannon's loud roar
Broke the dread stillness around us no more.
But oft in its place, as we marched on, would come
The sweet song we so loved, of that "Home, Sweet Home"
To which we were hastening, and in which ere long
Our loved ones, there waiting us, joined the glad song.
Some came not, however, home greetings to share,
The loss of whom filled many homes with despair;
They fought and they fell in the thickest of strife,
Or in sickness and suffering breathed out their life;
While others came, weary and sick, but to die,
Unable diseases and wounds to defy,
Who, patiently waiting the turn of the tide,
Went over to meet on the opposite side
Of the Stygian river their comrades so brave,
Who had died on the field their country to save.
At Augusta, again the mustering drum
Called us together; but this time we come
To be mustered out; every drum stroke spoke loud,
Telling of "Home, Sweet Home" to that home-sick crowd.
The nearer we got to the arms of our loves
The more we then felt like the sweet turtle doves;
For within the home nests such joy was in store:
We came as the birds came, when winter is o'er:
I wish I could give you a picture in rhyme
Of all my old comrades; but neither your time
Or patience would suffer it—nor could I give
Much that is personal of those who now live:
For drifting apart, in the years that have sped
Since we parted, and all those good-byes were said,
There's but few of them all, with their Yankee knack
Of wandering about, that I could keep on track.

Our Captain was brave: he was ready to go
In front of his men in the face of the foe;
While none of our officers, none of our men,
Were wanting in courage to stand by him when
True courage was needed. I hope that each one,
With courage as good, has his life's battle won,
And wherever stationed, has toed to the line
As manfully since then, as in that war time.
And I hope, when the last great battle is fought,
Victorious still, that we all may be brought
Safely through, tho' with banners tattered and torn,
Our old hulks battered and weary and worn,
To be mustered out. God permit we may then
Go homeward as joyfully even as when
We were last mustered out. God's blessing be nigh,
And bring us at last to His barracks on high.



BRIEF SKETCH

OF THE

SEVENTH MAINE BATTERY ASSOCIATION.

Among the happiest gatherings which have grown out of our civil war, and in fact of all the gatherings of the present day, are the re-unions, which have come to be annual occurrences, of the different army organizations. And these grow more and more fraternal, as the ranks of the old veterans grow thinner and thinner—as one by one they are being now rapidly mustered out of life's service.

The perils and hardships through which we passed as comrades, and the memories of the camp and field, are links in the chain of friendship, so firmly welded in the fires of battle, that as we now gather around these annual camp-fires and recount the scenes of our army life, the links grow stronger and stronger with each revolving year, bringing us closer together as comrades. And every time the chain is broken, and we lay an old veteran away in the silent camping ground of the dead, we close up the broken ranks with renewed feelings of fidelity to each other, wondering who next will hear the summons and receive his final discharge.

These gatherings (or re-unions, as we call them) not only serve to keep alive the memories of the past and "strengthen the ties which bind us together as comrades," but they inculcate in the heart of every true veteran the full spirit of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty, which are the great pillars on which rest the hope of our republic.

Several attempts were made prior to 1880, by surviving members of the Seventh Maine Battery, to form an organization, and one meeting is said to have been held and officers chosen; but unfortunately no records have been preserved, and I am unable to obtain any report. In the fall of 1880, 35 members met at the Preble House, in Portland, Me., and organized by the election of a full set of officers. The history of the Battery was discussed, and there was an earnest desire expressed that annual meetings should be held at such places as would best accommodate the members and secure the largest attendance. An effort was made, which was to be continued, to ascertain the whereabouts of all the members whom it should be possible to find. Lieut. Lapham was chosen as orator, and Sergt. Twitchell as poet; but no records are preserved except in memory, so that a full account of all the proceedings cannot be given.

No account of any other meeting is found until 1884, when a call was issued and a circular sent to every known member for a re-union to be held at Bangor, Me., on Thursday, Sept. 11, of that year. On that day, it being also during the week of the State Fair, quite a number assembled in Grand Army Hall, which had kindly been placed at our disposal for the meeting. This was the first meeting of which I now find any record. Lieut. Lapham presided and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

<i>President</i>	W. B. Lapham.
<i>Vice-President</i>	A. S. Twitchell.
<i>Secretary</i>	Albert Towle.
<i>Treasurer</i>	H. E. Hale.

Executive Committee.

W. O. Carney,	A. C. Gurney.
Daniel Staples,	H. E. Hale,
A. B. Merrill.	

O. J. Pierce was appointed as committee to draft a design for an Association badge; and A. S. Twitchell, W.

B. Lapham and A. B. Merrill a committee on the Battery history. At the close of the business meeting, remarks were made by several members, and a poem written expressly for the Association was read by A. S. Twitchell, which poem, at the request of several of the members, is printed herein and made a part of our history.

The next year (1885), during the week of the National Encampment at Portland, Me., a tent was provided for the Battery at Camp U. S. Grant, where the members met and had their headquarters, where the annual meeting was held on the 24th of June and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: President, A. S. Twitchell, Gorham, N. H.; Vice-President, Augustus Bradbury, Fairfield, Me.; Secretary, Albert Towle, Bangor, Me.; Treas., O. R. LeGrow, Portland, Me.; Executive Committee: A. B. Merrill, Bangor; Augustus M. Carter, Bethel; Warren O. Carney, Portland; Augustus Bradbury, Fairfield; James S. Lowell, Boston; L. E. Bundy, Newark, N. J.

At this meeting it was claimed that we had present the largest number of members, all Grand Army men, of any organization represented at the Encampment, according to the number of men mustered out at the close of the war, our register showing sixty names, many of whom had never met before since their muster-out at Augusta twenty years before.

The following names were there registered, and they are here given to preserve the record of this most important gathering ever held and to show the interest then taken:—

Lieut. W. B. Lapham	Augusta, Me.
Lieut. L. E. Bundy	Newark, N. J.
Lieut. Daniel Staples	Dexter, Me.
Q. M. Sergt. A. S. Twitchell . . .	Gorham, N. H.
Sergt. A. M. Carter	Bethel, Me.
Sergt. Augustus Bradbury	Fairfield, Me.
Sergt. D. B. Bicknell	Poland, Me.
Sergt. Howard Gould	Portland, Me.

Corp. L. F. Jones	Andover, Me.
Corp. Albert Towle	Bangor, Me.
Corp. Jos. T. Merrill	Portland, Me.
W. O. Carney	Portland, Me.
C. V. Richards	Skowhegan, Me.
W. E. Stevens	Lisbon Falls, Me.
E. A. Lothrop	Auburn, Me.
G. F. McDaniel	Augusta, Me.
H. G. Mason	West Bethel, Me.
A. B. Merrill	Bangor, Me.
C. M. Bixby	Chicopee, Mass.
J. E. Benner	Waldoboro, Me.
C. G. Kenney	Portland, Me.
D. H. Merrill	Saco, Me.
Frank S. Wade	So. Norridgewock, Me.
Isaac F. Lapham	Litchfield, Me.
Albert Billings	Portland, Me.
R. M. Berry	Unity, Me.
William Hamilton	Unity, Me.
Howard P. Todd	Lyndon, Me.
Austin F. Twitchell	Portland, Me.
C. C. Dalton	Cambridgeport, Mass.
F. C. Fuller	Somerville, Mass.
E. P. Whitney	Boston, Mass.
H. E. Hale	So. Norridgewock, Me.
C. O. Randall	Orono, Me.
A. S. Chapman	Bethel, Me.
Joseph Lapham	So. Auburn, Me.
Ivory C. Hanson	Auburn, Me.
Orrin R. LeGrow	Portland, Me.
A. J. Woodbury	Charlestown, Mass.
John G. Preble	Woodstock, Me.
James E. Dudley	Easton, Me.
R. S. Hysom	East Boothbay, Me.
Samuel Taylor	West Poland, Me.
Rufus V. Farnum	Rumford, Me.
Charles Stewart	Gardiner, Me.
Alexander Boyd	No. Boothbay, Me.
Oscar Blunt	Thomaston, Me.
G. W. Marston	Pittston, Me.
Albus T. Field	Hartland, Me.

Geo. H. Blake	Portland, Me.
John Goudy	Bristol, Me.
J. L. Bennett	East Hiram, Me.
Loring C. Simpson	Alna, Me.
Ezra Ridlon, Jr.	Woodstock, Me.
Wm. M. Hobbs	Norridgewock, Me.
J. H. Dunham	No. Paris, Me.
Aaron A. Merrill	Pine Point, Me.
A. C. Gurney	Gorham, N. H.
Wm. H. Thompson	Amun. Me.
Chas. A. N. Waterman	Litchfield Cor., Me.

The next meeting was held at Maranacook, Sept. 9, 1886, at which time twenty-two members were present. President A. S. Twitchell presided, and all the officers elected the year before were unanimously re-elected. This was a most enjoyable meeting, all present taking dinner together upon the grounds, and having a picture taken of all in a group. The annual encampment of the G. A. R., Department of Maine, was held on the grounds the same day; and at the close of their meeting we were all invited to the grand stand, where a social meeting of the Department was being held, and where Lieut. Staples and Sergt. Twitchell being called upon, briefly responded. This was the last time Lieut. Staples ever met with us; and being then on his way home from a Western trip, though tired, he was full of courage and hope, and his presence was an inspiration to us all.

Sept. 7, 1877, twenty-four of the members met at Lewiston, Me., the meeting being held in the office of the *Maine Farmer*, on the State Fair Grounds, it being also during Fair week. The President, Vice-President and Secretary being absent, the meeting was called to order by the Treasurer, O. R. LeGrow, A. B. Merrill acting as Secretary. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

<i>President</i>	Orrin R. LeGrow, Portland.
<i>Secretary</i>	Alonzo B. Merrill, Bangor.
<i>Treasurer</i>	Warren O. Carney, Portland.

Executive Committee.

A. B. Merrill, Bangor, H. E. Hale, Norridgewock,
W. O. Carney, Portland, A. S. Twitchell, Gorham, N. H.,
L. F. Jones, Andover.

A. S. Twitchell, Albert Towle and W. B. Lapham were appointed a committee to draw resolutions on the death of Lieut. Daniel Staples, whose death had occurred since the last meeting of the Association.

Letters regretting their inability to be present were read from B. F. Berry of Wyandotte, Kan., and A. S. Twitchell of Gorham, N. H.

Sept. 12, 1888, the Association again met at Lewiston, and on the Fair Grounds, as before, during Fair week. The day was so wet that the tent could not be prudently used, and this meeting was therefore held in a room under the grand stand. President O. R. LeGrow called to order, and the matter of the Battery history was earnestly discussed, as the most important thing before the meeting. No progress was reported; and after a full discussion, it was voted to ask Comrade A. S. Twitchell, who was not present at the time, but who arrived after the close of this meeting, to write the history, and if possible ensure its accomplishment. The following resolution was also passed:—

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of each member to notify the Secretary of the Association of the death of any member that may come to his knowledge, with a statement of the cause, so far as it can be learned.

There were twenty-seven members present at this meeting, and all the officers of the preceding year were unanimously re-elected.

The next annual meeting was held at Camp Benson, Newport, Me., Aug. 14, 1889, nineteen members being present. The President, O. R. LeGrow, having died during the year, H. E. Hale, of the Executive Committee, called to order. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

<i>President</i>	Herbert E. Hale.
<i>Vice-President</i>	Augustus Bradbury.
<i>Secretary</i>	A. B. Merrill.

Executive Committee.

W. O. Carney.	A. B. Merrill.
Thos. S. Simms.	A. S. Chapman.
Elias A. Lothrop.	

From a report of the Secretary, it was learned that of the whole number who were enlisted in the Battery, 154 were then known to be living; and their addresses were on the Secretary's book. Sixty-two were known or reported to have died, making nearly all accounted for, through the diligence, mostly, of the Secretary, Comrade Merrill, in his efforts to aid the Historian in his work.

The death of the President was deeply felt, as he had been one of the most constant members at our annual meetings, and was greatly beloved by all. Comrades A. S. Chapman, A. B. Merrill and E. A. Lothrop were appointed a committee to draft appropriate resolutions upon his death; and the following were presented and unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, It has pleased God to call from this world our dear Comrade and President, Orrin R. LeGrow, late member of the Seventh Maine Battery Association; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the surviving members, do fully sympathize with his widow in her bereavement.

That we, here assembled at our annual meeting, fully realize our loss individually, and pray that God in his mercy will sustain the widow and prepare us all to meet him in that land where there are neither wars nor partings.

That a copy of these resolutions be placed on the minutes of this meeting, and a copy sent to Mrs. O. R. LeGrow, Portland, Me.

In view of the prospect (at that time) that the next National Encampment of the G. A. R. would meet in Boston, Mass., Comrades James S. Lowell, Frederick Fuller and C. C.

Dalton were appointed a committee to provide quarters for the Association in Boston, where it was decided to meet in 1890; and every known member of the Battery was to be notified and urged to be present.

At this meeting it was also voted that an annual due of \$1.00 should be collected of each member, and that the payment of that sum, annually, should be the requisite for membership in the Association.

In conformity with the action of this meeting at Newport, 39 of the members met at 28 Broad street, Boston, the place provided by the committee, on the 13th day of August, 1890, in the forenoon. It was a most enjoyable meeting, as there were many present who had never before met since the muster-out at Augusta in 1865: Comrade B. F. Berry coming from Kansas City, Kansas, and John T. Savage from Rockford, Ill. I am not able to find any record of this meeting, except the register which was kept, giving the names of those present. Officers were elected for the ensuing year, the subject of the history and of the Association badge earnestly discussed; and the Historian, who was present, was able to report progress in both matters, and to obtain much new material for the work. After the adjournment of this meeting, a few returned in the afternoon for a social meeting, and were exceedingly pleased to find Capt. A. B. Twitchell, now of Newark, N. J., and Orderly Sergt. O. J. Pierce of Chicago, Ill., who had arrived, but too late to be present at the annual business meeting. This was the first of their meeting with any considerable number of the members of the Battery since the war; and the warm, heartfelt greeting given to these officers made the occasion one of great enjoyment, which will long be remembered by all who were fortunately present.

The following is the list of those present and who were registered at this meeting in Boston:—

A. B. Twitchell.	W. B. Lapham.
O. J. Pierce.	A. S. Twitchell.
C. M. Bixby.	H. E. Hale.
Geo. W. Churchill.	C. C. Dalton.
E. A. Lothrop.	Wm. H. Thompson.
Wm. Martin.	Samuel Y. Reed.
Harvey H. Webber.	R. S. Hysom.
E. T. Harden.	Frank S. Wade.
W. F. Stevens.	Andrew J. Woodbury.
Henry H. Goudy.	C. G. Kenney.
Charles Stewart.	C. V. Richards.
John Goudy.	Stanley C. Allev.
F. C. Fuller.	Edward P. Whiting.
Levi F. Towle, Jr.	David R. Pierce.
J. S. Field.	James S. Lowell.
B. F. Berry.	Joseph W. Bean.
John T. Savage.	H. G. Mason.
J. H. Anthoine.	J. E. Dudley.
Joseph T. Merrill.	Augustus Bradbury.
Archie S. Cole.	

There were also several others in the city and at our headquarters, who failed to register.

The next and last annual meeting prior to this publication was held at Skowhegan, Me., Sept. 15, 1891, at which time nineteen members were present. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

Wm. B. Lapham	<i>President.</i>
H. E. Hall	<i>Vice-President.</i>
Frank S. Wade	<i>Secretary.</i>
W. O. Carney	<i>Treasurer.</i>
C. V. Richards	}	<i>Executive Committee.</i>
Rufus V. Farnum		
G. F. McDaniel		

Comrade A. B. Merrill, the secretary for several preceding years, was reported very feeble and unable longer to attend to the duties. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed for his valuable services while holding the office, and much sym-

pathy was expressed for him. It was also voted that the next annual meeting be held at Augusta, Me., at such time as the Executive Committee should select.

In the evening a grand banquet was served, to which the members were invited. Comrade C. V. Richards read the original poem, which is herein published, by his permission.

All our meetings since the organization of our Association have been greatly enjoyed by all who have attended; and while there are enough left to meet annually, they should not be forgotten: for we cannot call the roll too often to keep us in line with each other while fighting life's battles. We are scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Gulf; but our hearts beat in unison as when we together listened to the whistling minnie balls and the bursting shells.

Every year adds to our death-roll, and brings those of us who are spared nearer and nearer together as we approach the close of service. Some of those who have been most constantly with us have crossed over, and we miss them as we gather around our camp-fires. Comrade Merrill, who was so deeply interested in our work, and who labored so hard to obtain the personal history of all the Battery members, has been taken since our last meeting. He died at his home in Bangor, March 24, 1892, suffering severely, but patient to the end.

He took great interest in our history, being of great help; and the last thoughts which he was able to express seemed to be concerning it and his comrades, whom he loved next to his immediate family and his God. His is the last death reported prior to publication. Who will be the next? is a question none of us can answer; but as one by one we drop out, this Company increases on the other side. And let us hope for that grand re-union where there is neither war nor rumor of war, but where all is peace and love.

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